

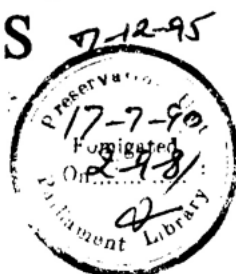
15th Series, Vol. XX—No. 1

Monday, November 13, 1972

Kartika 23, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



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CONTENTS

[Fifth Series, Vol. XX, 6th Session, 1972]

No. 1—Monday, November 13, 1972—Kartika 22, 1894 (Saka)

	COLS.
Alphabetical List of Members	(v)—(xi)
Officers of the House	(xiii)
Government of India—Ministers, Ministers of State, etc.	(xiv)—(xvi)
Welcome to Speaker of National Assembly of Bhutan	I
Members Sworn	I
Obituary References :—	I—19
Oral Answers to Questions :—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1 and 2.	
Written Answers to Questions :—	19—30
Starred Questions Nos. 3 to 20	30—49
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1 to 36, 38 to 67, 69 to 158 and 160 to 200	49—242
Motion for Adjournment—	
Rise in prices	242—53
Re. Situation in Assam	253—54
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance	
Pakistan's continued intransigence in respect of Delineation of Line of actual control in Jammu and Kashmir	254—73
Papers Laid on the Table [.	273—76
Prevention of Water Pollution Bill—	
(i) Report of Joint Committee	277
(ii) Evidence Before Joint Committee	277
Estimates Committee—	
Twenty-first Report	277
Statement Re. Price Situation	277—84
Shri Yashwantrao Chavan	

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Delhi School Education Bill—

Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee	284—85
---	--------

Disturbed Area (Special Courts) Bill—

Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee	285
---	-----

Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill—

Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee	285—86
---	--------

Companies (Amendment) Bill—

Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee	286—87
---	--------

Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections (Amendment) Bill—

Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee	287—88
---	--------

Re. Price of Sugarcane	289
----------------------------------	-----

Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to Consider, as reported by Select Committee	289—325
---	---------

Shri K. R. Genesh	290—93,
-----------------------------	---------

316—18

Shri Dinesh Joarder	293—96
-------------------------------	--------

Shri Prabodh Chandra	296—99
--------------------------------	--------

Shri Ramavatar Shastri	299—303
----------------------------------	---------

Shri J. Matha Gowder	303—10
--------------------------------	--------

Shri R. V. Bade	310—18
---------------------------	--------

Clauses 2 to 15 and 1

Motion to Pass, as reported by Select Committee	325
---	-----

Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development
(Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Amendment Bill—

Motion to consider	325—58
------------------------------	--------

Shri A. C. George	325—29,
-----------------------------	---------

351—54

Shri Krishna Chandra Halder	329—31
---------------------------------------	--------

Shri J. Matha Gowder	331—33
--------------------------------	--------

Shri S. A. Kader	333—36
Shri Jharkhande Rai	336—40
Shri Vasant Sethe	340—44
Shri Bharat Singh Chowhan	344—46
Shri Jambuwant Dhote	346—49
Shri Chandrika Prasad	349—51

Clauses 2 to 4 and 1

Motion to pass	354
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	354—56
Shri Sat Pal Kapur	356—57
Shri A. C. George	357

Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Bill—

Motion to consider	358—74
Shri R. K. Khadilkar	388—61
Shri Mohammad Ismail	361—65
Shri Shivnath Singh	365—69
Shri R. S. Pandey	369—72
Shri Bhogendra Jha	372—74

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

FIFTH LOK SABHA

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 Saha, Shri Gadadhar (Birbhum)
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj (Dehra Dun)

- Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
(Kozhikode)
- Saksena, Prof. S. L. (Maharajan)
- Salve, Shri N. K. P. (Betul)
- Samanta, Shri S. C. (Tamluk)
- Sambhali, Shri Ishaque (Amroha)
- Saminathan, Shri P. A.
(Gobichettipalayam)
- Sanghi, Shri N. K. (Jalore)
- Sangliana, Shri (Mizoram)
- Sankata Prasad, Dr. (Misrikh)
- Sant Bux Singh, Shri (Fatehpur)
- Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar (Joynagar)
- Sathe, Shri Vasant (Akola)
- Satish Chander, Shri (Bareilly)
- Satpathy, Shri Devendra (Dhenkanal)
- Satyanarayana, Shri B.
(Parvathipuram)
- Savant, Shri Shankarrao (Kolaba)
- Savitri Shyam, Shrimati (Aonla)
- Sayeed, Shri P. M. (Laccadive,
Minicoy and Amindivi Islands)
- Scindia, Shri Madhavrao (Guna)
- Scindia of Gwalior, Shrimati V. R.
(Bhind)
- Sen, Shri A. K. (Calcutta—North-
West)
- Sen, Dr. Ranen (Barasat)
- Sen, Shri Robin (Asansol)
- Sequeira, Shri Erasmo de (Marmagao)
- Sethi, Shri Arjun (Bhadrak)
- Sezhiyan, Shri Era (Kumbakonam)
- Shafee, Shri A. (Chanda)
- Shafquat Jung, Shri (Kairana)
- Shahnawaz Khan, Shri (Meerut)
- Shailani, Shri Chandra (Hathras)
- Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh
(Kasganj)
- Shambhu Nath, Shri (Saidpur)
- Shamim, Shri S. A. (Sringer)
- Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri (Chatra)
- Shankar Dev, Shri (Bidar)
- Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikodi)
- Sharma, Shri A. P. (Buxar)
- Sharma, Dr. H. P. (Alwar)
- Sharma, Shri Madhoram (Karnal)
- Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Dausa)
- Sharma, Shri R. N. (Dhanbad)
- Sharma, Shri R. R. (Banda)
- Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal (Bhopal)
- Shashi Bhushan, Shri (South Delhi)
- Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
(Lakhimpur)
- Shastri, Shri Raja Ram (Varanasi)
- Shastri, Shri Ramavatar (Patna)
- Shastri, Shri Sheopujan (Bikramganj)
- Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar (Aligarh)
- Shenoy, Shri P. R. (Udipi)
- Sher Singh, Prof. (Jhajjar)
- Shetty, Shri K. K. (Mangalore)
- Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
(Ahmednagar)
- Shivappa, Shri N. (Hassan)
- Shivnath Singh, Shri (Jhunjhunu)
- Shukla, Shri B. R. (Bahraich)
- Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Raipur)
- Siddayya, Shri S. M.
(Chamarajanagar)
- Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda)
- Singh, Shri D. N. (Hajipur)
- Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
(Phulpur)
- Sinha, Shri C. M. (Mayurbhanj)
- Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir (Barb)
- Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
(Muzaffarpur)
- Sinha, Shri R. K. (Faizabad)
- Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
(Aurangabad)
- Sivaswamy, Shri M. S. (Tiruchendur)
- Sohan Lal, Shri T. (Karol Bagh)
- Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
(Jamshedpur)
- Solanki, Shri Pravinsinh (Anand)
- Solanki, Shri Somchand
(Gandhinagar)
- Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
(Thanjavur)
- Stephen, Shri C. M. (Muvattupuzha)
- Subramaniam, Shri C. (Krishnagiri)
- Subravelu, Shri K. (Mayuram)
- Sudarsanam, Shri M. (Narasaraopet)
- Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur)
- Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
(Bulandshahr)
- Suryanarayana, Shri K. (Eluru)
- Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Madurai)
- Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar (Koopal)
- Syaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur)
- Swatantra, Shri Teja Singh (Sangrur)
- Swell, Shri G. G. (Autonomous
Districts)

T

- Tarodekar, Shri V. B. (Nanded)
- Tayyab Hussain, Shri (Gurgaon)
- Tewari, Shri Shankar (Etawah)
- Thakre, Shri S. B. (Yeotmal)
- Thakur, Shri Krishnarao (Chimur)
- Thevar, Shri P. K. M.
(Ramanathapuram)
- Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal. Mani
(Bairampur)

Tiwari, Shri R. G.
(Bilaspur)

Tiwary, Shri D. N. (Gopalganj)

Tiwary, Shri K. N. (Bettiah)

Tombi Singh, Shri N. (Inner
Manipur)

Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur)

Tulsiram, Shri V. (Peddapalli)

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla)

Ulaganambi, Shri R. P. (Vellore)

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)

V

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Gwalior)

Veeriah, Shri K. (Pudukkottai)

Vekaria, Shri Nanjibhai Raojibhai
(Junagadh)

Venkatasubbalah, Shri P. (Nandyal)

Venkatswamy, Shri G. (Siddipet)

Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri)

Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Ujjain)

Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai (Indore)

Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
(Nawada)

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
(Chandigarh)

Vijay Pal Singh, Shri (Muzaffarnagar)

Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra (Baghpat)

Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mandi)

Viswanathan, Shri G. (Wandiwash)

Y

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri G. P. (Katihar)

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh (Budaun)

Yadav, Shri N. P. (Sitamarhi)

Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)

Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad
(Khagaria)

Yadav, Shri D. P. (Monghyr)

Z

Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Shri (Rampur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Dr. G. S. Dhillon

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri G. G. Swell

Panel of Chairman

Shri K. N. Tiwary
Shri R. D. Bhandare
Shri N. K. P. Salve
Shrimati Sheila Kaul
Dr. Saradish Roy
Shri Era Sezhiyan

Secretary

Shri S. L. Shaktiher

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The Minister of Agriculture.	Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.
The Minister of Finance.	Shri Y. B. Chavan.
The Minister of Defence.	Shri Jagjivan Ram.
The Minister of External Affairs.	Sardar Swaran Singh.
The Minister of Planning.	Shri D. P. Dhar.
The Minister of Works and Housing and Health and Family Planning.	Shri Umashankar Dikshit.
The Minister of Law and Justice and Petroleum and Chemicals.	Shri H. R. Gokhale.
The Minister of Steel and Mines.	Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam.
The Minister of Railways.	Shri T. A. Pai.
The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping and Transport.	Shri Raj Bahadur.
The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation.	Dr. Karan Singh.
The Minister of Industrial Development and Science and Technology.	Shri C. Subramaniam.

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The Minister of Communications.	Shri H. N. Bahuguna.
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and in the Ministry of Works and Housing.	Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya
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The Minister of Supply.	Shri D. R. Chavan.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning.	Shri Mohan Dharla
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.	Shri K. R. Ganesh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Shri I. K. Gujral.
The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation	Shri R. K. Khadilkar
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Mines	Shri Shahnawaz Khan
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.	Dr. (Smt.) Sarojini Mahishi
The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Shri Om Mehta
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and in the Department of Personnel	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha
The Minister of Foreign Trade	Shri L. N. Mishra
The Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture	Prof. S. Nurul Hasan
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri K. C. Pant
The Minister of Irrigation and Power	Dr. K. L. Rao
The Minister of Company Affairs	Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture	Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde
The Minister of State (Defence Production) in the Ministry of Defence	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture	Prof. Sher Singh

DEPUTY MINISTERS

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Company Affairs	Shri Bedabrata Barua
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Foreign Trade	Shri A. C. George
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Shri A. K. Kisku
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	Shri Baijnath Kureel
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri F. H. Mohsin

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Communications	Shri Jagannath Pahadia
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The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Shri Dharam Bir Sinha.
The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.	Shri Kedar Nath Singh.
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs.	Shri Surendra Pal Singh.
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation.	Shri Balgovind Verma.
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture.	Shri D. P. Yadav.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XX

First Day of the Sixth Session
of the Fifth Lok Sabha

No. 1

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 13, 1972/Kartika
22, 1894 (Saka).

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

WELCOME TO SPEAKER OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF BHUTAN

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

I have great pleasure in welcoming our distinguished guest His Excellency Dasho Shingkar Lam, Speaker of the National Assembly of Bhutan—"Tshogdu". He, along with his colleagues, is seated in the Special Box. On my own behalf and on behalf of all of you, I extend to him a hearty welcome. I wish him a very happy stay in our country. We also wish through him a long life and good health to the new king His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuk and peace and prosperity to his people.

MEMBERS SWORN

1. Shri K. Chikkalingaiah (Mandya).
2. Shri Purushottam Ganesh Mavalankar (Ahmedabad).

11.05 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, it is my sad duty to inform the House
2350 LS-2

of the sad demise of eight of our friends, four sitting Members, namely Shri C. C. Desai, Swami Ramanand Shastri, Shri Shiva Chandika and Shri M. Rajangam and four former Members, namely Shri Jagannath Das, Shri Manu Subedar, Shri R. S. Vidyarthi and Shri R. Sankar.

Shri C. C. Desai was a sitting Member of this House from Sabarkantha constituency of Gujarat. He had also been a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1967-70. Starting as a member of Indian Civil Service, he had a distinguished career as a diplomat, industrialist and Member of Parliament. As a civil servant, he held various important positions with distinction. Later on, he served as India's High Commissioner in Pakistan and Ceylon. He was Chairman and Director of a number of companies. He had a very warm and lovable personality. In Lok Sabha, he used to take active interest in various national issues, particularly matters pertaining to industrial and agricultural production. He also served on a number of Parliamentary Committees and made useful contributions. His last speech in Lok Sabha which coincidentally was on the Bill pertaining to service conditions of ICS officers is still fresh to many of us. He passed away at New Delhi on the 22nd September, 1972 at the age of 72.

Swami Ramanand Shastri was a sitting Member of this House from Bijnor constituency of Uttar Pradesh. He had been a Member continuously since 1952 and was one of the senior-

most Members of this House. A familiar figure in saffron clothes, he always championed the cause of the poor, the down-trodden, agriculturists and farm workers. He placed his best resources for the welfare of the poor. He was founder-President and Member of a number of social and religious institutions connected with the welfare of Harijans. For his social services, he was presented an Abhinandan Granth in 1970. He was also a labour leader and guided a number of Unions and Associations. Very affable, he was liked by one and all for his simplicity. He made useful contributions to the proceedings of the House and the Committee on Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Joint Committee on the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament. He passed away on the 27th September, 1972 in harness while on tour to the Andamans as a Member of the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Shiva Chandika was a sitting Member of this House from Banka constituency of Bihar. He had also been a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1967—70. Earlier, he was a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly during the years 1952—57. A veteran freedom fighter, he took active part in the freedom struggle. He suffered imprisonment several times. A noted trade unionist, Shri Shiva Chandika was dedicated to the cause of the poor and neglected sections of the society and was associated with several social and educational institutions. He was very regular in attending the House, and used to make useful contributions to the proceedings. He also served on the House Committee and a number of Select and Joint Committees on Bills. He died at New Delhi on the 15th October, 1972, at the age of 60.

Shri M. Rajangam was a sitting Member of this House from Dindigul constituency of Tamil Nadu. Earlier,

he was a Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly during the years 1962—71. He was a writer and used to take active interest in the uplift of the poor and backward classes. He was a Member of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House. He passed away at Madurai, Tamil Nadu, on the 22nd October, 1972, at the young age of 40.

Shri Jagannath Das was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly and Provisional Parliament during the years 1945—47 and 1950—52. Earlier, he was a member of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council and Orissa Legislative Assembly. He was a veteran freedom fighter and suffered imprisonment for the country's freedom struggle. He died at Cuttack on the 5th August, 1972.

Shri Manu Subedar was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1938—47. Earlier he had been a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He was a writer, journalist, economist and philanthropist. He founded a public charities trust called the Lotus Trust in 1953 and two Ayurvedic hospitals in Bombay and Ahmedabad. He passed away at Bombay on the 10th October, 1972 at the age of 83.

Shri R. S. Vidyarthi was a member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1967—70. He took great interest in the uplift of the down-trodden, exploited and backward classes. His legal advice was always available to them. He was associated with a number of social and educational institutions. He died at New Delhi on the 28th October, 1972 at the age of 48.

Shri R. Sankar was a member of the Constituent Assembly during the years 1948—50. He was also elected to the erstwhile Travancore State Assembly in 1948. He was a lawyer and a

social worker and took active part in the movement for responsible government in the erstwhile Travancore State and suffered imprisonment. He was Deputy Chief Minister in the Kerala State Ministry during 1960-62. Later he was Chief Minister of Kerala during 1962 to 1964. He died at Quilon on the 7th November 1972 at the age of 64.

May I also refer to the sad demise of Sant Fateh Singh. He was a notable leader who commanded respect not only among the Sikhs but others as well. A man with forceful personality and deep convictions, he influenced the national events in many ways. Though an architect of Punjab Suba, he did not canvas for it at the cost of communal harmony. His approach was essentially secular in nature. In spite of his indifferent health, he continued to take active interest both in politics and religion till his last moment. He passed away at Amritsar on the 30th October 1972.

We deeply mourn the loss of all these friends, and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the House meets again, it is our painful duty to mourn the death of friends and co-workers and to pay tribute to their services to this august House and our country.

The seniormost in age amongst them was Shri Manu Subedar who was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly and a very articulate champion of swadeshi and women's rights. He wrote and spoke extensively on economic matters protesting against the policies of the foreign government which inhibited our development. He was a moving force of many institu-

tions and he established a Trust for women's education. He retired from public life years ago, but many members still remember him as a tireless parliamentarian and a pamphleteer.

Shri C. C. Desai came to Parliament after a long and distinguished record as administrator, diploma and industrialist. He was a dynamic person who took up causes with will and energy. The House always heard with attention his analysis of intricate matters of economics and diplomacy. We lose a man of talent.

Shri M. Rajangam was elected to the Lok Sabha last year after having served in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. He was deeply interested in the cause of agriculturists and members of the backward classes.

Swami Ramanand Shastri was one of those to whom religion meant the service of the weak and the downtrodden. He became a sanyasi at an early age and worked for Harijans and the tribal people for more than 40 years, establishing many institutions for them. He was a familiar and respected figure in this House, for he was a vocal and active Member continuously since the days of the provisional Parliament. He had many friends and will be greatly missed.

Another Member of the provisional Parliament whom we have lost is Shri Jagannath Das who had a long record of service in Orissa.

The sudden demise of Shri Sankar, former Chief Minister of Kerala, has deprived the country and my party of a leader and administrator of tried ability. I have known him for many years and found him to be a person of dynamic energy, sincerity of purpose and sympathy for the cause of the common man. He did a great deal for his own community, the Ezhavas, who had long been denied opportunities of education and development. But his outlook was not a narrow one. He started life as a teacher. Education and social service remained his major

concern throughout his eventful career. He achieved distinction as editor, lawyer, legislator and Minister.

Shri Shiva Chandika was yet another comrade from the days of the freedom struggle. He underwent imprisonment many times and was prominent in Congress work as well as in the trade union movement in Bihar. He was one of our most active parliamentarians and his contributions were marked by keen understanding of and deep concern for national problems. His demise was an even greater shock for he had attended the Home Ministry's Consultative Committee only the day before and had spoken to me afterwards on a number of matters and I had promised to find sometime for him again within the next two days.

Death has come to Shri R. S. Vidya-rathi at a very early age. He was an active Member in the fourth Lok Sabha and was specially articulate in defending the interests of the Scheduled Castes.

We share the sentiments expressed by you Mr. Speaker. The passing away of these former colleagues is a loss to us and to the country. I request you to convey our deep sympathy and condolences to the bereaved families.

Another eminent Indian, who was not a Member of the House but whose death has caused deep grief, is Sant Fateh Singh. He was a man of religion who commanded the respect of millions, not only of Sikhs but also of others. He took keen interest in constructive activities. He helped in the establishment of several educational institutions. He worked ardently for communal harmony. He devoted special attention for the uplift of the weaker sections. Through the force of his personality, he influenced the day-to-day events in many ways. He combined rugged strength and discipline with a deep devotion to the cause of the country. The House offers its sympathy to his friends and followers.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House about all those departed leaders and request you to convey our condolence to the bereaved families.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to associate my party with the sentiments expressed by you, Sir, and by the Leader of the House, in expressing our sorrow at the demise of so many of our distinguished colleagues and friends. Sir, at the beginning of each session this is unfortunately becoming somewhat of a ritual. Rituals tend to become a formalistic affair, but the tragedy which lies behind this particular ritual at the beginning of each session, I think, weighs heavily on each one of us. It came as a particular shock because, as the Leader of the House has pointed out, four sitting colleagues of ours who were, as far as we knew, quite hale and hearty, have passed away. They were not ailing, or they were not expected to be seriously ill or anything like that. We have the clearest memories of them less than about two months before on the floor of the House, and nobody could have the remotest suspicion that the cruel hand of death would snatch them away so suddenly.

Mr. C. C. Desai, as you pointed out, was very outspoken; particularly on the last occasion when we heard him here almost at the end of the last session when we were debating the constitutional amendments relating to the privileges of the ICS. To the end of his days he had at least one virtue, I think, which many persons do not always claim to have, one of consistency; he was consistent in his views to his last days; he spoke out from the courage of his conviction, defending what he considered to be right. Only a few days before his demise I received a letter from him in which he pointed out something relating to the problem of Indians in Uganda, an issue

on which he was very much exercised. as you may remember and he had occasion to raise the matter here in the last session. He wrote to me enclosing a photostat copy of certain documents and said: I should like you to take this matter up. I was really shocked within a few days of that to read of his demise.

About Swami Ramanand Shastri, enough has been said. The best and the most eloquent tribute to his whole life's work is the fact that he was always, as far as I know, elected and re-elected over the last 20 years with overwhelming majorities; nobody could challenge him in his own area. That was a tribute to his work all his life, particularly for the Scheduled Castes and the poorer sections of the community. Here again I must say that a group of Members of Parliament who were going on the trip to Andamans were halting in Calcutta just prior to their departure. By coincidence I happened to be visiting somebody in that hostel, Central Government hostel, where they were staying; they were due to leave next morning and I clearly remember seeing him sitting there in the lounge with other friends, laughing and joking and I exchanged greetings with him too. Two days after that I read in the papers that he had passed away at sea.

Shri Shiva Chandika was a fellow trade unionist and I shall remember him as that always though he belonged to a different organisation; he was vitally interested in matters relating to labour problems. He had worked as a trade unionist particularly in an area where labour has been traditionally exploited, in the mining areas of Bihar. He was a veteran freedom fighter also. We saw him here, alive, hale and hearty, it seems only the other day.

Mr. Ranjangam was a new Member from the DMK and a young man. He was a very keen sportsman and had some discussions with me relating to sports. He was himself a very active

and eager sportsman. As you may remember he was the embodiment of physical fitness to look at. Yet at an early age, he has been snatched away like this.

I do not have personal acquaintance of the other colleagues who were in the House earlier on. Sant Fateh Singh was after all an institution in this country; whether one agreed with his views or not, his passing away has certainly robbed the country of a very outstanding leader and political figure.

On behalf of our party, we express our deepest sorrow and condolences and request you to convey our sentiments to the families of the deceased.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam).
Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf on my party I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and by the leader of the House. It is true that whenever, we assemble after a long interval we have to mourn the death of many of our colleagues in this House. This time the toll has been somewhat heavy.

In the death of Mr. C. C. Desai who come to this Parliament in 1967 after a distinguished career we have lost an able administrator and a sober statesman. He has been a popular Member here and took very keen interest in the activities of this House and in the Committees where he was chosen to serve.

We all know Swami Ramanand Shastri as a very pious and quiet man but very strong in his will to serve the cause of the scheduled castes. He was a very senior and veteran member of this House.

Shri Shiva Chandika took very keen interest in the workers' problem and trade union rights. In the lobby also he used to be a very amiable man, irrespective of the party affiliation.

In the death of Shri Rajangam, we have lost a dynamic and able party man. He was an active member of our party since its inception in 1949. In 1962 he entered the Madras Assembly and was re-elected in 1967. In 1971 he came to this House and till the very end, he took very keen interest in public life. As a matter of fact, on the day of his death, he had to attend two party meetings. One meeting he finished and then he got the attack and was admitted to the hospital. When he recovered consciousness, his immediate desire was to go to the other meeting. He begged the doctor to permit him to attend the meeting but within five minutes of his request, he was no more.

Regarding Shri Vidyarthi, we had the good fortune to be with him in the Fourth Lok Sabha. He was elected from Delhi, took very keen interest in the proceedings. He was a very quiet and simple man but very deep in his convictions. Irrespective of the party, he was a very popular member here.

In the death of Sant Fateh Singh, the country has lost a dynamic leader, a leader who fought for the rights of his people without affecting the unity and solidarity of the country as a whole. He did very good spade work for the Punjabi Suba, and in his death, Punjab and the country lost a great leader.

I join my other colleagues, the Leader of the House and you, Sir, in conveying our deep-felt condolences to the members of the bereaved families.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :
अध्यक्ष जी, सहसा विश्वास नहीं होता कि हमारे चार सहयोगी जो कल तक हमारे बीच में थे, हमारे मध्य में नहीं हैं। जीवन की क्षणभंगुरता अपनी सम्पूर्ण भयंकरता के साथ इस प्रकार हमारे सामने उजागर हो

जाती है। मनुष्य भले ही प्रकृति पर विजय प्राप्त कर ले लेकिन कोई शक्ति ऐसी है जिसके सम्मुख वह असहाय और निर्बल प्रतीत होता है। श्री सी० सी० वेसाई एक योग्य प्रकाशक और सफल कूटनीतिज्ञ थे। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धों पर उनके विचार इस सदन में बड़े ध्यान से सुने जाते थे। सरकारी नौकरी में भी उनके व्यक्तित्व का मधुर पहलू कुठित नहीं होने पाया था। विचारों को सतमिन्नता के बावजूद, सदन में तर्क-वितर्क के पश्चात् भी व्यक्तिगत सम्बन्धों में वे आत्मीयता बनाए रखते थे, उसे निरन्तर बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करते थे।

शास्त्री जी के निधन से हम सब को गहरा आघात लगा है। उनका जीवन एक कर्मयोगी का जीवन था और जीवन के अंतिम क्षण में भी सागर की तरंगों पर जहां उन्होंने प्राणदान किए, वे संसदीय कार्य में संलग्न थे। वे गुजरात में जन्मे किन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश को उन्होंने अपना कार्य-क्षेत्र बनाया। वे केवल वेप से सन्यासी नहीं थे, उनकी वृत्ति भी सन्यासी की थी। एक समर्पित जीवन हमारे बीच में से उठ गया।

श्री शिवचंडिका जी अभी तक हमारी आंखों के सामने हैं। वे हमारे दल के एक सदस्य को चुनाव में हरा कर घाये थे। लेकिन चुनाव में उन्होंने कोई कटुता पैदा नहीं होने दी, और संसद का सदस्य निर्वाचित होने के बाद अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र की सारी जनता का उन्होंने प्रतिनिधित्व किया। बिना किसी भेदभाव के वह सत्ता की सेवा में संलग्न रहे। श्रम के क्षेत्र में उन के योगदान की अभी चर्चा की गई है। उस क्षेत्र के श्रमजीवियों का एक योग्य नेता उन के बीच से उठ गया है।

द्रमुक के हमारे नौजवान सदस्य भरी जवानी में हमारे बीच में से उठ गये। जब जीवन परिपक्व हो जाय तब अगर काय का

कूर प्रहार किसी को छीन से तो इतना दुःख नहीं होता, लेकिन जब तड़पाई का जीवन ही बिच्छु हो जाय तब दुःख की सीमा नहीं रहती।

श्री रामस्वरूप बिद्यार्थी मेरे दिल के ही सदस्य थे। उन की क्षति हमारे लिये एक व्यक्तिगत क्षति है। गरीब घर में जन्मे लेकिन अपने परिश्रम और पुरुषार्थ से उन्होंने समाज में अपने लिये स्थान बनाया, दलित वर्ग में से भाये और दलितों के लिये लड़ते रहे। उन का निधन आकस्मिक हुआ और हम सब को गहरी वेदना दे गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सन्त जी के रूप में एक राष्ट्रीय और राष्ट्रवादी नेता राष्ट्रीय रंगमंच से उठ गया। पंजाबी सूबे की मांग को भाषा का आधार दे कर उन्होंने उस मांग को सारे देश से मनवा लिया। पंजाबी सूबे के लिये संघर्ष करते हुए भी उन्होंने साम्प्रदायिक एकता को बनाये रखा और उसे कायम करने पर बल दिया। उन के विचारों से मतभेद हो सकता है, किन्तु सन्त जी ने पंजाब की राजनीति की एक नई दिशा दी, इस से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। उन के निधन से सारे देश को क्षति हुई है और पंजाब का सार्वजनिक जीवन तो निस्तब्ध अकिंचन हो गया है।

अन्य महानुभावों के प्रति भी मैं अपने दिल की और अपनी विनम्र श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उन्हें सद्गति प्रदान करे।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a painful ritual at the beginning of every session to pay our tributes to our near and dear ones who have been snatched away by the cold hand of death.

I came in contact with Shri C. C. Desai for the first time in 1948 when he was the Joint Secretary in the

Ministry of States. Under the stewardship of Sardar Patel, he most faithfully discharged his duties and carried out the instructions of Sardar Patel for the integration of the erstwhile princely States specially in that most difficult period in India's history when stern action had to be taken like police action in Hyderabad, liberation of Junagadh and many other States. After that he had a distinguished diplomatic career as our High Commissioner in Ceylon and Pakistan where also he discharged his duties very effectively.

After his retirement from government service, he entered politics and was elected to the Lok Sabha in 1967 on the Swatantra Party ticket. He was a dear friend of ours; he was extremely sociable and he used to take keen interest in the economic policy, in the foreign policy of the country and in the service conditions of the Government employees. We deeply mourn his loss.

Since 1952, Swami Ramanand Shastri was in the Lok Sabha and, as said by earlier speakers, he was an embodiment of simplicity and secularism. He was the champion of down-trodden people and he used to take keen interest in the affairs of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. We deeply mourn his loss.

Shri Shiva Chandika was a respected labour leader in the Fourth Lok Sabha. I came in contact with him when he represented Jamshedpur constituency and I came to know how in that area he used to be respected by the workers. He used to take very active interest in the deliberations of this House. We feel very sorry for having lost him.

Shri Jagannath Das came from Balasore district of Orissa State. He was a veteran freedom fighter. Though he stood first in the competitive examination for the Provincial Services in those good old days when Orissa was part of Bengal, he spurned the offer of the post of Deputy Collector and joined the mainstream of freedom

movement and made supreme sacrifice for the cause of the country. I pay my tribute to him.

Shri R. S. Vidyarthi came to the Fourth Lok Sabha on the Jana Sangh ticket. He used to take keen interest in the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. His loss has created a vacuum in the public life of Delhi. It will take time to fill it up. We mourn his loss.

Sant Fateh Singh, as you rightly pointed out, was the main architect of Punjabi Suba. He was a nationalist from the core of his heart. We pay tributes to Sant Fateh Singh and all the other friends who have been snatched away from us by the hand of death.

On behalf of the Swatantra Party, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers and offer my condolences to the bereaved families.

SHRI P. M MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Sir, on behalf of my Party, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you, the Prime Minister and other colleagues on the passing away of the sitting Members of the House and other friends who have rendered service to the people. I pray that God may give them eternal peace.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I do not know whether it has happened before that during one inter-session period, four of our valued colleagues, active colleagues, have passed away from our midst. It is really tragic, particularly for the reason that we have lost so many of our friends together who were very active and who contributed positively to the deliberations of this House. Even today their beaming faces are before our minds' eye. When we mourn, we are mourning the passing away of four of our valued colleagues. Two new members have just taken oath. (Interruptions). It reminds us

of the eternal law that death succeeds life, but life triumphs over death. But death reminds us that our beings should not be an expression of hyper-ego. Perhaps if we are to take a lesson from their death, the lesson is that politicians should not be hyper-egoistic in their political aspirations. I associate my party and myself with yourself, Sir, the Leader of the House and the other Members who have expressed their deep sentiments and respect for the departed souls. I also associate myself with the others in paying my tributes to those who had contributed either as Members of the Provisional Parliament or as Members of the Lok Sabha to the growth of Parliamentary democracy in our country.

I also pay my respect to Sant Fateh Singh. Though he was the leader of a religious community, he never forgot that he was an Indian and in all his activities and thinking he behaved as a patriotic Indian.

I again express my respect for all those departed souls and request you to convey our sympathies and condolences to the bereaved families.

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़) : आपके द्वारा, सदन के नेता द्वारा और विभिन्न दलों के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा इन दिवंगत आत्माओं के प्रति जो दुःखपूर्ण भावनाएँ प्रकट की गई हैं, मैं उनके साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। स्वामी रामानन्द जी शास्त्री के साथ शिक्षा काल से ही मेरा गहरा सम्पर्क था। समाज और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उनके साथ मिल कर काम करने का मुझे अवसर मिला। उनका जीवन एक पवित्र सन्यासी का जीवन था। राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में आ कर भी उनमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया। जो भी उनके सम्पर्क में आता था वह उनका श्रद्धालू और भक्त हो जाता था। मैं ऐसी पवित्र आत्मा के प्रति अपनी विशेष रूप से श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

श्री जाँइबन्त बोटे (नागपुर): श्री सी० सी० देसाई, स्वामी रामानन्द शास्त्री, श्री शिव चण्डिका और श्री एम० राजगम, जो बरसों तक लोक सभा के सदस्य थे, हम में थे, आज चल बसे हैं और हम में नहीं हैं। उन्हें और श्री जगन्नाथ दास, श्री मनु सूबेदार, श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी और श्री आर० शंकर तथा पंजाबी सूबे के निर्माता सन्त फतह सिंह के प्रति मैं अपने संगठन महाविदर्भ राज्य संघर्ष समिति और अपने दल फार्वेड ब्लाक की ओर से विनम्र श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): On behalf of the Independents Group, I wish to associate myself with the sentiments and deep condolences expressed in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The House may now stand in silence for a short while to pay our homage to the departed souls.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

श्री सज्जु पांडे (गाजीपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे एक व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। श्री पौनू मोदी एक बिल्दा लगा कर आए हुए हैं जिन पर कहा जाता है कि यह लिखा हुआ है कि ये सी० प्र० १०० के एजेंट हैं। मैं आपको व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि वह क्या इस तरह का बिल्दा लगा कर यहाँ आ सकते हैं?

श्री इसहाक सभली (अनरोहा) जब तक वह बिल्दा न उतारें, उनकी हाउस से निकाल दिया जाए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) बहुत बड़ी संख्या में के० जी० बी० के लोग इधर भी और उधर भी बैठे हुए हैं। उनको भी निकालें।

श्री राजाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) आपसे इजाजत मांगी थी, पता नहीं आपने दी है या नहीं दी है। मैं इसके बारे में आप से जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): If it is only a question of honour, he can have that honour outside. Hon. Members coming in this House and posing themselves as CIA agents and trying to ridicule the activities of CIA in the country and defending the CIA something unimaginable. A man of his calibre, and that too, leader of a Party, should not indulge in such things, calling himself a CIA agent. If he is a CIA agent he should have his activities outside. Why spoil the atmosphere hereby indulging in all these things. Is he going to defend the CIA?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The CIA has been allowed to sabotage our development activities. The Government is allowing the CIA activities in this country. We, the socialists, the democratic movements in this country, have been the worst sufferers. We cannot take the matter so lightly. Sir, I support this.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: क्वेश्चन आवर के बाद इसको लिया जा सकेगा। क्वेश्चन आवर में ऐसी बातें रोज नहीं की जाएंगी।

श्री राजाबतार शास्त्री: आप से इजाजत मांगी थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने उन्हें दी है या नहीं दी है। अगर नहीं दी है तो इस तरह से वह पहन कर नहीं आ सकते।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The point of order is this: About any one putting on his person anything, are you going to try into it? Is there no freedom for any Member to have something on his person? My submission is that the hon. Speaker cannot interfere with whatever a person has put on on his person.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): CIA—it may be a joke to certain people, but we cannot accept it as a joke because the activities of the CIA are dangerous and harmful to the country. It is endangering our independence. It should not be supported here.

असल सहीदयः स्वैच्छन आधार में ऐसी बातें न उठाएँ। उसके बाद इस तरह की बातों को उठाया जा सकता है।

श्री इसहाक स-मन्त्री : यह बायसे शर्म है कि कोई सी० आई० ए० का एजेंट बन कर यहां आए और विल्ला लगा कर आए। इनको आप हाउस से बाहर नकालें।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

National Policy on Education

*1. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:**

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Education Conference held in Sevagram last month suggested the evolution of a National Policy on Education and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The All India National Education Conference held at Sevagram from 14th to 16th October, 1972 suggested a number of measures to improve the system of education in the country with a view to linking education with economic growth and social justice. A statement of recommendations adopted by the Conference is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Education at all levels should be imparted through socially useful and productive activities linked with economic growth and development, in both rural and urban areas.

Expansion should be planned, but not at the cost of quality.

2. The Courses of Study from the Primary to the University levels should emphasize three fundamental values:

- (i) Self-reliance, self-confidence, and dignity of labour through the use of work as an integral part of the educational programme;
- (ii) A spirit of nationalism and Socialism and social responsibility through the involvement of students and teachers in meaningful programmes of community service; and
- (iii) Inculcation of ethical and moral values, and a proper understanding of the essential unity of and equal respect for all religions.

These Courses should include general knowledge of our composite cultural heritage, a brief history of the Indian freedom movement, emphasizing national unity, international cooperation, and the fundamental values of non-violence, democracy, social justice and secularism as enshrined in our Constitution.

A study of Gandhian Thought also should be introduced in the curricula of different subjects like economics, politics, education, sociology, and philosophy, at the secondary and university stages.

While controversy over words may be avoided, the term 'Basic education' should be preferred at primary and secondary levels.

3. The educational structure for various stages should be 10+2+3. After ten years of secondary education, there must be a large number of two-year diversified courses enabling the students to secure employment opportunities and settle down in life. Various Government departments could introduce their own diploma courses in accordance with their requirements. After the higher secondary stage, the first Degree course in the University should be of three years' duration, followed by Post-Graduate and Research courses.

While the two-year Diploma courses have to be of a terminal nature, it should be open to students to pursue higher studies at any time in future.

Vacations should be pruned and adjusted for imparting intensive education according to local needs.

4. Primary and Secondary schools should be open to all children irrespective of caste, creed, community, religion, economic condition or social status. The 'neighbourhood school' concept suggested by the Education Commission should be given a fair trial. From the standpoint of social justice, plenty of merit-cum-means scholarships ought to be made available at different stages of education so that no student is deprived of the highest available education in the country simply because his or her parents happen to be poor.

5. While a common school system is desirable from the angle of social justice and national cohesion, the State Governments should give positive encouragement to educational institutions for conducting new experiments in teaching methods, examination system, arrangement of subjects in the curriculum, preparation of text-books and the training of teachers. Emphasis on uniformity must not hamper innovations and research in the educational sphere. There should be no undue interference by the State in educational matters. The concept of 'Autonomous Colleges' recommended

by the Education Commission may now be implemented in a positive manner.

6. Though serious efforts should be made to root out several malpractices in private institutions, the administration should not succumb to pressures for taking over the entire responsibility of running secondary schools and colleges.

7. The medium of instruction at the primary and secondary stages is already the mother-tongue or the regional language in all the States. Urgent steps may now be taken to adopt regional languages as media of education at the University level as well.

The use of Nagri as an alternative script for Indian languages should be encouraged.

8. With a view to hastening this educational reform, it is necessary that all-India competitive examinations, for Civil and Military services, should be conducted through the regional languages and candidates selected on the strength of a quota allotted to each State on a rational basis. To preserve the all-India character of these Services, the candidates after selection should be imparted a good knowledge of Hindi and English languages, as also a broad acquaintance with national history, culture, Indian Constitution and economic planning.

9. The existing system of examination exercises a crippling effect on the physical, mental and moral capacities of the students. It is, therefore, essential to reform it in a radical manner, without any further delay. In addition to the external examination, there should be adequate stress on continuous internal assessment by each subject-department so that undue emphasis on the final examination as the sole determinant of success is reduced. Practical work and viva voce tests have to be encouraged.

In sum, the examination system should not only assess the intellectual attainment of students but also take into account their active participation in productive and development activities, co-curricular programmes, social service, regularity in attendance and general behaviour.

10. In both public as well as private recruitment, every effort should be made to de-link employment with Degrees. Existing recruitment rules may be suitably amended. This would discourage undue rush for admissions to Universities, eliminate corrupt practices in examinations and encourage progressive educational development on a sound basis.

11. No educational reform could be sustained without definite improvement in the quality and training of teachers. While the teaching profession must fulfil its obligations in imparting good education to the students, it is the duty of the State and the people to raise their social status and dignity and make them free from financial worries.

Teachers should not get involved in party politics; they should formulate a proper code of conduct in this respect. The 'Acharya Kul' project initiated by Vinobaji could be utilised in this connection by the teaching profession.

12. It is essential that parents at all levels ought to be actively involved in the crucial task of educational reconstruction. To this end, parent-teacher associations should become a regular feature in schools and colleges. In fact, each home should be developed as a basic educational unit in the real sense of the term.

13. Students should be actively associated in the policy-making processes of educational reform. Students' unions could be utilised for enforcing self-discipline and creating a sense of greater responsibility.

The youth should be made to understand that the present methods of

violence would inevitably lead to counter-violence and imperil the very foundations of our democratic structure.

14. It is a matter of real concern that 70 per cent of our population is still illiterate, despite various schemes in this direction during the last 25 years. Concerted efforts should, therefore, be made to impart 'functional' literacy to the masses so as to promote greater efficiency in their skills, besides the creation of better civic consciousness among the people. Students and teachers should be drawn into this national campaign as a part of their community service activities.

15. It is desirable that games and sports are developed in a big way in schools and colleges and promising talent is properly selected and encouraged.

16. The Conference fervently hopes that the Union and State Governments, educationists and the people in general would accord a very high priority to education on the national agenda and implement these recommendations with a sense of urgency and determination, during the Silver Jubilee Year of our Independence.

The President of the Conference is authorized to appoint a 'follow-up' Committee of fifteen members, with powers to coopt, for furthering the process of educational reform as envisaged in this statement.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: May I know whether the recommendations of the follow-up Committee will be mandatory or otherwise?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This was a non-official conference and therefore the question of any recommendation being mandatory does not arise.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: In the statement it has been mentioned that the President of the Conference is authorised to set up a 'follow-up' Committee. Now, the hon. Minister

has stated that is not mandatory, this was a non-official conference. I do not understand how the Government can say that they have no connection with this, when a non-official conference passes a resolution, and if the recommendations are not sought to be mandatory, then, why is it that he was at all called upon to answer this question. One-word answer would have sufficed that Government has no information. But what we already find is that several State Governments have started acting on the recommendations of the conference including the period and the structure of the courses. A great controversy is already raging in different parts of the country amongst educationists and educational departments. All these things have started from this conference. Of course, State Governments are free to do whatever they like, the educational authorities are free to do whatever they like. But how does this Government come in? I am asking this because this Government is charged with the task of ensuring that there is some uniformity in regard to the educational system throughout the country. So, I want to put this question to the hon. Minister. What is the policy of the Government with regard to the recommendations contained in this statement? Have they issued any instructions with regard to them to the State Governments? Are they meant to be implemented by them? What parts of the recommendations have been accepted by the Government?

PRO. S. NURUL HASAN: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that the Central Advisory Board of Education (which is an official body consisting of the Union Minister of Education and the Ministers of Education of the States as well as a number of distinguished educationists) had met almost a month before the Sevagram conference. The Central Advisory Board had made a number of recommendations to the Central and the State Governments with regard to the structure of stu-

dies, that it ten plus two plus three years and had recommended that that may be adopted. So, it was the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Education, which has been forwarded to the State Governments.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It has been stated that the Conference has suggested that Nagri script should be used for the all-India languages. I want to know the reaction of the Government to this suggestion.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Surely, the hon. Member, I think, does not expect that the Government should react to every non-official conference resolution that is passed. The Government's policy on Education (which includes the language policy in relation to Education) has been made very clear in the National Policy Resolution on Education.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNDI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he feels that the present constitutional provision under which education is allowed to be maintained in the State List would be a barricade to the national educational policy as announced, and if so, whether he feels that education should be brought into the Concurrent List of the Constitution instead of its being in the State List?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I do not know how the question of constitutional amendment arises out of the recommendations referred to in this specific question....

MR. SPEAKER: He is just giving a suggestion for action, and the hon. Minister may treat it as a suggestion for action.

बी एटल बिहारी बाबरेयी : सेवाप्रान में, जहां यह सम्मेलन हुआ था, प्राचार्य विनोबा भावे ने यह सुझाव रखा था कि शिक्षा सरकार के नियंत्रण से मुक्त होनी चाहिए।

और शिक्षा की वह स्थिति होनी चाहिए, जो जड़ितरी की है। क्या सरकार ने इस मुद्दा पर विचार किया है या क्या सरकार शिक्षा पर माना शिकंजा निरन्तर कसते रहना चाहती है;

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन : शिक्षा के बारे में सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट है। इस में शिकंजे का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय जब माननीय सदस्य की सरकार आयेगी, तो वह डोला हो जायेगा।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: At page 2 of the statement we find:

"From the standpoint of social justice, plenty of merit-cum-means scholarships ought to be made available at different stages of education so that no student is deprived of the highest available education in the country simply because his or her parents happen to be poor."

May I know how many States have implemented this merit-cum-means scholarship test?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Again, it is a detailed question about which States have implemented this. If the hon. Member gives separate notice, I shall certainly supply the information.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether it is a fact that the recommendation made by the Sevagram Conference was nothing but a reiteration of the recommendation made by the Kothari Commission in regard to the educational structure, namely ten years plus two years plus three years, and if so, whether all the States have implemented the recommendation of the Kothari Commission, and if not, whether it is within the knowledge of the hon. Minister that recently the West Bengal Government have taken

a sudden decision to switch back to after a fifteen-year-period, that is, ten years plus two years (junior college) and something more, and whether it is a fact that all the papers have criticised this decision because it will involve the loss of one core of text-books and also without having any pre-plan....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is making a speech.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: One crore of text-books would be lost, and there will be no uniformity of syllabus in the educational structure, and a major disaster is going to take place in the educational structure of the State. These are not my words, but these are the words of the chairman of the Higher Secondary Education Board. May I know whether this is within the knowledge of the hon. Minister, and if so, what steps he is going to take to avert this serious crisis that is developing in the West Bengal educational system?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that on this particular recommendation of the Kothari Commission, that is to say, the structure of ten years plus two years plus three years, the National Policy Resolution is also very clear and it says that it should be ten years plus two years plus three years. The National Policy Resolution was approved by an earlier session of the Central Advisory Board of Education, and this was again repeated at the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education which was held in September, 1972. All the Education Ministers including the Education Minister of West Bengal were present at that particular session, and we have recommended to all State Governments that this particular recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Education may be considered favourably.

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Controversy on fixing ceiling on land***2. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:****SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a controversy on the question of land ceiling in Mysore Government's limit of 10 acres, while the Central Land Reforms Committee stood by 18 acres Ceiling;

(b) whether there is controversy regarding the competent authority as some voice has been raised to reduce the power vested in Tehsildar for the distribution of surplus lands; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) to (c). The Mysore Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1972 has been introduced in the State Legislative Assembly and will be taken up for further discussion in the coming Sessions. Mysore Government has not communicated to the Government of India so far any controversies relating to the provisions of the Bill referred to in the question.

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: I want to know whether Government are leaning towards a 10-acre or 18-acre ceiling specially when there is no ceiling on other sources of income.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of the answer.

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: I want to know the view of Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know about their view. But the question does not arise out of the answer given.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Because the reply is not complete, I want to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER: Is he going to complete the reply?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It looks as though there is a controversy on land ceilings in Mysore State. I would like to give an assurance that there is no such controversy in Mysore. On the other hand, the Mysore State Congress is leaning towards progressive policies under the Land Reforms Act. Will Government give an assurance that the kulak lobby and other reactionary forces whether in Mysore State or elsewhere will not be allowed to come in the way of progressive land reforms such as the one on ceilings initiated in Mysore? What is the reaction of the Government of India to this?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already given the reaction himself.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The kulak lobby and even religious institutions are preventing such progressive land reform measures. That is why I would like an assurance from the Minister that there is no such obstruction from such reactionary forces.

MR. SPEAKER: He could get a reply, not an assurance.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: As far as fixation of lower limits of land ceiling is concerned, we do not object to State Governments doing so by fixing lower limits than 18 acres. Central guidelines only prescribe the outer limits. Therefore, if any controversy is being raised by anybody, that has no relevance to the central guidelines given by the Government of India to State Governments. We welcome fixation of lower ceilings by State Governments.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Recommendations Made by Schools Building Committee**

***3. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the recommendations of the Schools Building Committee appointed

by the Central Advisory Board of Education;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV: (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The recommendations made by the Committee are given in the attached statement.

The report of the Committee was approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its 36th meeting held at New Delhi on 18-19th September, 1972 and is being circulated to State Governments for information and necessary action.

Statement

CABE COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Summary of Recommendations:

(1) The Committee has estimated that Rs. 90 crores will be required for additional buildings for primary and secondary schools started during the Fourth Plan. The Committee has also estimated that Rs. 250 crores will be required for clearing the backlog of school buildings required for primary and secondary schools started before the commencement of the Fourth Plan. The Committee has assumed that 50 per cent of the amount required for the construction of school buildings will be available through popular contribution. The Committee has urged the Government of India to set apart Rs. 10 crores per annum for the next ten years as grants to the State Governments specifically for construction of school buildings. If necessary, half of this amount may be given as loan and the rest as grant.

(2) (a) Since the construction of school buildings would create additional employment opportunities for

educated unemployed, teachers as well as engineers, overseers, carpenters etc. a revolving fund of at least Rs. 10 crores may be set up from which loans could be given to the States for the construction of school buildings.

(b) It is considered desirable to set up a Central Financing Corporation for educational buildings. An outlay of Rs. 14 crores spread over a period of 7 years at the rate of Rs. 2 crores per year would allow a revolving fund to be set up to be administered by the proposed Corporation.

(3) In order to mobilise local resources for school buildings following steps are recommended:

(a) Funds may be collected through lotteries.

(b) Local people may be asked to donate one or two rooms at the time of birthdays, marriages etc.

(c) Religious institutions may be encouraged to donate buildings as part of their programme.

(d) Other avenues like staging plays, organising exhibitions should be explored for raising funds for school buildings.

(e) Contributions in kind such as cement, food for paying for labour etc. may be collected.

(4) The cost of school buildings may be reduced by adopting the designs and suggestions of the Central Building research Institute.

(5) Priorities may be assigned for construction of new buildings, highest priority being given for schools now being held in open and for completing incomplete buildings followed by schools conducted in tents and those having rented accommodation.

दिल्ली में राशन वितरण प्रणाली

*4. श्री वल्लभाह प्रधान :

श्री एम० एस० पुरती :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजधानी में साप्ताहिक राशन वितरण प्रणाली को समाप्त कर मासिक राशन वितरण प्रणाली आरम्भ करने के लिये सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मासिक राशन वितरण प्रणाली आरम्भ करने में सरकार के सामने क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

UNESCO and for renovation of Lord Nataraja Temple in Chidambaram

*5. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have any proposal under consideration to secure UNESCO aid for the renovation of the ancient temple of Lord Nataraja in Chidambaram; and

(b) if so, the salient feature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Over Carriage of Passengers by Mini Buses in Delhi

*6. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Mini Buses plying in the Capital carry passengers in the morning and evening hours more than double their licensed capacity;

(b) if so, the number of times prosecutions have been launched against these Mini Buses during the quarter ending the 31st October, 1972; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent such over-carriage of passengers in violation of the licensed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir, the Delhi Administration have reported that mini buses are overloaded during peak hours.

(b) 291.

(c) Raids are organised at different places regularly and the defaulters are prosecuted.

Draft Paper on Cultural Development in Fifth Plan

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has formulated a draft paper for cultural development in the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) what would be the cost of different items under cultural development?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NARUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The Conference of State Education Secretaries/Directors of Education which was held at New Delhi on 15-16th September, 1972, recommended that a separate plan may be formulated for Cultural Development in the Fifth Five Year Plan. This was approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education in its 36th meeting held at New Delhi on September 18-19, 1972. It also authorised the Chairman, CABE to take steps for the formulation of a detailed cultural Plan on the broad lines recommended by the Conference of Education Secretaries. Accordingly, Working Groups on (i) Culture and Education; (ii) Library Development and Gazetteers; (iii) Museums and Art Galleries; (iv) Archives; and (v) Archaeology, have been set up. On receipt of the reports of the Working Groups, proposals for Cultural programmes in the Fifth Five Year Plan will be finalised and submitted to the Planning Commission. The tentative allocations for different sectors recommended by the Conference of Education Secretaries are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

1. Culture and Education	50
2. Library Development	20
3. Museums and Art Galleries	15
4. Archives	10
5. Archaeology	20
6. Anthropology	1
7. Gazetteers	1
8. Miscellaneous Schemes	3

1 20

Behaviour of Officials and Sportsmen at Munich Olympics, 1972

*8. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to many criticisms regarding the behaviour of the officials and some sportsmen of the Indian team in Munich Olympics 1972; and

(b) the concrete steps taken against the concerned persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Some adverse reports about the Indian Contingent to Munich Olympics were brought to Government's notice. These were immediately investigated on the spot by the Indian Embassy in West Germany and the official delegation, which had been sent to observe the games. Government have also received a report from the Chief de Mission of the Indian Olympic Contingent.

It was found that the criticism regarding the behaviour of the officials and other participants was not based on facts.

Educating School Children in Functioning of Parliament

*9. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the drive to educate school children in functioning of Parliament; and

(b) how far the Department has succeeded in introducing the scheme in the various States, other than Union Territories, and the difficulties in the way?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) In pursuance of the recommendations adopted from time to time on the subject by the All India Whips' Conferences, the Department of Parliamentary Affairs drew up a 'Mock Parliament' Scheme with a view to educate school children in functioning of Parliament in the Union Territory of Delhi. So far six competitions have been held under this scheme. The number of Higher Secondary Schools which had participated in the annual competitions held so far are as indicated below:—

Competition	Year	Number of Higher Secondary Schools participated
First	1966-67	16
Second	1967-68	25
Third	1968-69	43
Fourth	1969-70	42
Fifth	1970-71	41
Sixth	1971-72	50

54 Schools are expected to participate in the 7th 'Mock Parliament' Competition being organised in the year 1972-73.

(b) The Department of Parliamentary Affairs had circulated the scheme of 'Mock Parliament' Competition in vogue in Delhi to all the State Governments/Union Territories for formulating similar scheme in their States. 15 States/Union Territories have either introduced or made a beginning in introducing this scheme of 'Mock Parliament' partially or wholly. Recently the Department drew up a scheme of financial assistance to such States as have introduced wholly/

partially or would introduce the Mock Parliament Scheme in their States/Union Territories during the current financial year and as are willing to participate in the scheme. Under the scheme the actual expenditure incurred by each State/Union Territory will be reimbursed by the Government of India as grant-in-aid subject to the ceiling of Rs. 1,000. A copy of the scheme of financial assistance has been circulated to all the States/Union Territories. Reaction of most of the States/Union Territories to the scheme is still awaited.

Eradication of Illiteracy

*10. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether this Ministry is working out a scheme to start pilot projects for the eradication of illiteracy in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A scheme of Pilot Projects for eradication of illiteracy has been circulated to the State Governments. It envisages public participation with students, teachers and other educated persons assisting in the programme with the cost being shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 40:60.

The main strategy for the eradication of illiteracy is being worked out. This would be through the development of a youth movement and through student volunteers. A

major impact on the problem will also be made through provision of part-time education for those in the age-group 11—14 who have missed the benefits of primary education.

Taking-over of Privately-run Educational Institutions

*11. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps so far taken in taking over privately run educational institutions in the country; and

(b) the progress so far made in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Education being a State subject, it is the State Governments who decide the policy relating to private enterprise in education. The Government of India has no proposal to take over privately run educational institutions in the country. It may also be pointed out that the right of religious and linguistic minorities to maintain educational institutions has been guaranteed by the Constitution.

Proposal to Abolish Free Market Sugar

*12. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI C. K. JAFFAR
SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to abolish the free market sugar and route it through fair price shops; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Jayanti Villages

*13. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Jayanti Villages" in each Development Block throughout the country have been selected;

(b) if so, names of villages selected for the purpose in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have submitted the projects for providing housing sites to landless workers for approval; and

(d) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Jayanti Villages in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Pondicherry, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh, five districts of Andhra Pradesh and in six districts each of Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have been selected. The rest of the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories have not so far furnished to the Government of India the list of Jayanti Villages that may have been selected by them. Selection is to be made by the State Governments and Union Territories.

(b) Information regarding the names of villages selected by Madhya Pradesh has not as yet been received.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting-up of Rural Road Commissions

*14. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme to set up Rural Road Commissions both at the Centre and in the States has been approved by the Indian Roads Congress;

(b) if so, the specific functions of the Commission; and

(c) the manner of raising funds for the functioning of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING
AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ
BAHADUR): (a) The Indian Roads
Congress, which is a private body, has
made such a recommendation.

(b) and (c). The scheme formu-
lated by the Indian Roads Congress
for the constitution of the proposed
Rural Road Commission at the Centre
and similar commissions in the States
lays down the following functions
and sources of finances for these
bodies:

FUNCTIONS

I. Rural Roads Commission at the Centre.

1. The formulate overall development plans of rural roads in the country and associate themselves with the detailed planning and programming of the State Rural Roads Commissions.
2. To distribute funds for rural roads development amongst the States/Union Territories.
3. To lay down policies and broad guidelines for State Rural Roads Commission in the

matter of planning, construction and maintenance of rural roads with a view to bringing about sound and uniform approach in their development and maintenance.

4. To serve as a co-ordinating agency for the different Departments/Organisation at the Centre in matters of rural road development programmes.

II. Rural Roads Commissions in States.

1. For planning and programming of rural roads.
2. To organize collection of funds for rural road development.
3. To distribute funds according to the priorities which might be fixed on the basis of agricultural and industrial production and development of rural areas in each State.
4. To fix priorities in consultation with Zilla Parishads.
5. To co-ordinate and exercise overall control of rural road works under the jurisdiction of all Departments.
6. To exercise control on the specifications and construction techniques of rural roads.
7. To ensure proper maintenance and upkeep of rural roads.

SOURCES OF FINANCE

I. Rural Roads Commission at the Centre

- (1) 60 percent of the Central Road Fund augmented by crediting to it the excise duty on petrol and diesel oil to the extent of 33-1/3 per cent of the levy. This is likely to yield about Rs. 66 crores per year.

- (2) Allocation from the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.
- (3) Allocation from the Ministry of Agriculture.

II. Rural Road Commission in States

- (1) Allocation from the Rural Roads Commission at the Centre.
- (2) Allocation for Rural Roads by the State Government equal to 25 per cent of the State Plan Provision for roads.
- (3) Levy of tax on bullock cart say @ Rs. 12 per annum per bullock cart.
- (4) Creation of Market Committee Funds in the State by the levy of a fee on the produce sold in a market's jurisdiction on *ad-valorem* basis.
- (5) Betterment levy.
- (6) A surcharge on land revenue.
- (7) Allocations from the State Departments of Irrigation, Agriculture and Transport.

Nationalisation of sugar industry

*15. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) when the interim report of the Sugar Inquiry Committee was submitted to Government;
- (b) whether the Committee in its interim report has recommended the immediate Nationalisation of the sugar industry;

(c) if so, what action, if any, is being taken on the said recommendation; and

(d) whether the interim report will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) On the 28th August, 1972.

(b) No, Sir. The Commission has not dealt with nationalisation of the sugar industry in its interim report.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir, as soon as decisions on the recommendations are taken by the Government.

Enquiry into Charge Levelled against Chairman and Senior Officials of the Food Corporation of India

*16. SHRI ARJJUN SETHI:

SHRI G. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the charges against the Chairman and senior officials of the Food Corporation of India and the working of the Food Corporation of India have been looked into or verified in the meantime; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the methods Government have decided upon for the smooth functioning of the organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

Linguistic Riots in Educational Institutions in Assam

*17. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether widespread linguistic riots and continued acts of violence

disrupted the educational institutions and normal life in Assam and if so, the cause, nature and extent of such riots; and

(b) whether the Central Government made any effort to resolve the linguistic crisis in the educational institutions in Assam in accordance with the accepted national policy on education and the constitutional provisions, and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). There been disturbances in different parts of Assam and unrest in some educational institutions in connection with the issue of media of instruction in universities in Assam mainly affecting Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong and Dibrugarh districts. According to information available, 31 persons were killed and nearly 600 injured during the disturbances. The State authorities have taken all possible steps to deal with the incidence of lawlessness. Curfew was imposed in some of the towns and a large number of persons have been arrested. The Central Government have provided all necessary assistance in the maintenance of law and order.

Although education and maintenance of law and order are State subjects, all assistance is being made available by the Central Government with a view to finding a solution to the controversy in accordance with the National Policy on Education and the relevant constitutional provisions. It will, however, be appreciated that a durable solution of the problem is possible only in an atmosphere of peace and understanding.

Travancore House and Kapurthala Plot

*18. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAMAN
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN
NAIR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Travancore House and Kapurthala Plot in Delhi belonging to the Government of Kerala have been released as requested by the State Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). The Travancore House was released to the State Government with effect from the 15th September, 1969, but, for one reason or another, the State Government did not take over its possession. However, following an understanding between the State Government and the Department of Company Affairs on the rent of the building its possession was handed over to that Department on the 7th May, 1971.

As regards the Kapurthala plot, land measuring 2.164 acres out of this plot has been released to the Government of Kerala for the establishment of a Higher Secondary School by the Kerala Education Society. The remaining land will be released on its vacation by the Security Police of the Delhi Administration.

Reform in Educational System

*19. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-
THAM:

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations and suggestions made by various Commissions and Committees regarding the educational reforms are still remaining on paper and no concrete

steps have yet been taken to reform the educational system in the country;

(b) if so, the factors that hinder the introduction of educational reforms in the country; and

(c) whether any concrete scheme is now under consideration of Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). A number of Commissions and Committees have made several recommendations on educational reform in the post-Independence period. Many of these have been implemented, although it is true that several have yet remained unimplemented.

The pace of educational reform in the country has been slow on account of several factors, the most important of which is probably the lack of adequate financial resources.

In the Fifth Five-Year Plan, Government propose to make an intensive and a radical effort to reconstruct the educational system in the country so as to make it a powerful instrument of social transformation, to improve standards, to provide universal primary education to children and to create greater equality of educational opportunity. A draft plan for this purpose has been recently approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education and is now under consideration.

अध्यक्ष आर्य वर्ग आवासीय योजना और ग्रामीण गृह निर्माण योजना हेतु राज्यों के लिये मंजूर की गयी राशि

*20. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्यम आर्य वर्ग आवासीय योजना और ग्रामीण गृह निर्माण योजना के लिए 7 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मंजूर की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितन-कितनी राज्यों को कितनी-कितनी राशि दी जायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या यह राशि केन्द्रीय सरकार की देखरेख में खर्च की जायेगी या किसी सरकारी एजेंसी की देख-रेख में ग्रामबा राज्य सरकारें स्वयं उस पर नियंत्रण रखेंगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमा शंकर बीजिल) : (क) से (ग) निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ही भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास-स्थल देने के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिये वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर की जाती है। यह निर्णय किया गया है कि इस योजना के लिये 1972-73 के दौरान राज्य सरकारों को 7 करोड़ रुपये तक की वित्तीय सहायता दी जा सकती है। प्रत्येक राज्य को दी जाने वाली वास्तविक राशि, विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा परियोजनाओं को बनाने तथा उन के कार्यान्वयन में हुई प्रगति पर निर्भर करेगी। राज्य सरकारों को इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक स्वीकृत की गई तथा उन के द्वारा ली गई वित्तीय सहायता इस प्रकार है :—

		वित्तीय सहायता (अनुदान)	
क्रम	राज्य का सं० नाम	स्वीकृत	ली गई
		लाख रुपयों में	
1.	गुजरात	75.73	18.92
2.	केरल	273.92	136.96
3.	महाराष्ट्र	6.96	1.74
4.	मैसूर	36.21	9.05
5.	उड़ीसा	8.40	2.10
6.	तमिल नाडु	75.51	18.88
7.	उत्तर प्रदेश	25.41	6.35
कुल		502.14	194.00

यह योजना राज्य सरकारों आदि के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है और इसलिए प्रतिदिन के व्यय पर नियन्त्रण उन द्वारा रखा जायेगा। केन्द्रीय सरकार निस्सन्देह पर-योजनाओं की स्वीकृति में तथा समय-समय पर निधियां देने में ऊपरी तौर पर वित्तीय नियन्त्रण रखेगी।

अन्य ग्रामीण आवास योजना अर्थात् ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग आवास योजना भी राज्य क्षेत्र में हैं। राज्य क्षेत्र की समस्त योजनाओं के लिए (जिसमें आवास शामिल है) केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्य सरकारों को वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा इकट्ठी "खण्ड ऋणों" और "खण्ड अनुदानों" के रूप में दी जा रही है। यह खण्ड केन्द्रीय सहायता किसी योजना/परियोजना या विकास शीर्ष विशेष से सम्बद्ध नहीं होती।

Strength of Indian Team at Munich Olympics

1. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI K. BALADHANDAYU-
THAM:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of Indian team at the Munich Olympics;

(b) how many of them were athletes and how many were officials; and

(c) the reasons for sending a large number of officials for a small team like ours?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) 61.

(b) Detailed break-up is given below:—

Sl No.	Game/sport	No. of competitors	No. of officials
1.	Athletics .	7	1
2.	Badminton	1	..
3.	Boxing .	3	1
4.	Hockey .	18	2
5.	Shooting .	4	2
6.	Weightlifting .	1	1
7.	Wrestling .	8	2
8.	Yachting .	5	1
9.	Sports Doctors .	..	2
10.	Chief-de-Mission	..	1
11.	Dy. Chief-de-Mission	..	1
TOTAL		47	14

(c) Minimum number of officials was sent and their presence was required in accordance with rules of the various International Sports Federations connected with each Event.

Ship-building capacity and requirement during Plan Period

2. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there will be a wide gap between the ship-building capacity of our country and our requirements at the end of the fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) the steps Government have already taken and propose to take to bridge this gap; and

(d) the period by which self-sufficiency is expected to be achieved in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The additional tonnage required during the 4th Plan works out to about 4 lakhs GRT per year, against which the ship building capacity works out to 85,000 GRT at the end of the 4th Plan.

(c) and (d). The balance requirement of our shipping tonnage during the Fourth Five Year Plan is being met by acquiring ships from abroad. However, action will be taken to increase the indigenous ship-building capacity as much as possible during the Fifth Five Year Plan. A major shipyard is already under construction at Cochin for which the target date for completion is September, 1975. A Working Group is also examining in detail a proposal of setting up another major shipyard in the Haldia region. This Working Group is expected to finalize and submit its report to the Government soon. An inter-ministerial Working Group in which the Planning Commission is also associated, has been set up for formulating Fifth Plan Schemes for shipping and ship-building. It is not possible to indicate at this stage the period by which self-sufficiency can be achieved in ship-building.

III effects of 'Hexa-chlorophene'

3. SHRI K. SURAYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Drugs Technical Advisory Board have since submitted their findings on the ill-effects of 'HEXA CHLOROPHENE' in cosmetics soaps and other such products;

(b) If so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) Governments reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The Drugs Technical Advisory Board has recommended that the following provisions may be made in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945:—

(i) No cosmetic containing Hexa-chlorophene shall be imported.

(ii) No cosmetic containing Hexa-chlorophene shall be manufactured for sale and distribution.

(c) A draft notification amending the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 on the lines indicated by the Drugs Technical Advisory Board is likely to be issued shortly for eliciting public opinion as required under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

As regards soaps which are outside the purview of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals have been asked to take suitable action.

Mini Buses to be put on Road by D.T.C. or Private operators

4. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the number of mini buses expected to be put on the road by D.T.C. or private operators to ease the traffic in Delhi during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): A letter of intent for the grant of 30 stage carriage permits for the operation of mini-buses by the Delhi Transport Corporation has been issued by the State Transport Authority, Delhi. The Corporation has already received 12 mini buses and

these would be put on road shortly. Applications for grant of 35 mini bus permits to private operators are pending with the State Transport Authority, Delhi.

Seizure of Milk token cards by D.M.S. Staff

5. SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) why the token cards for extra milk properly sanctioned by D.M.S. authorities are being forcibly taken away by the Depot Managers without assigning any reason and in many cases without even giving a proper receipt, thereby placing the genuine and needy cardholders in serious difficulty by denying milk to children and sick persons; and

(b) whether there is any possibility of restoring the cards to their proper owners to enable them to draw full quota of milk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Milk token are issued by Delhi Milk Scheme on the specific condition that applicant or any member of his family living with him do not previously hold any token. A declaration is obtained at the time of applying for a fresh/first token card.

As a result of periodical checking of milk token, it has come to notice that some persons are in possession of more than one milk token which they apparently got issued by giving incorrect declaration in the application forms. Second and subsequent token for the same shift in the name of the same person are accordingly being collected for cancellation. A formal receipt is required to be given by the official concerned in all cases. Persons requiring additional supply of milk need to register their requirement and be on the waiting list. Additional quota can be and is given on the earlier token Cards.

(b) Does not arise.

Oral Polio Vaccine from U.S.S.R.

6. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether oral polio vaccine imported from U.S.S.R. has proved to be ineffective in India;

(b) if so, whether any studies have been made to know reasons for its ineffectiveness; and

(c) whether such vaccine obtained from other countries also proved ineffective, if so, names of those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA): (a) and (b). No. However, in view of recent press reports, the matter is being investigated.

(c) No.

Hotels in Paharganj, New Delhi

7. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of hotels have been opened in Paharganj, New Delhi, during the last three years;

(b) whether the construction of these hotels has the approval of the Municipal authorities in accordance with the Master Plan, since Pahar Ganj has been declared as slum area; and

(c) if not, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi, had initiated action under the Municipal Act for the unauthorised constructions. Before the unauthorised constructions could be demolished, the parties obtained stay orders from the Courts. Further action will be taken after the stay orders are got vacated.

Development of Land by the Dera Ismail Khan House Building Society Delhi

8. SHRI RAMAVARTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 1610 and 3622 on the 3rd and 24th April, 1972 respectively, regarding the development of land by the Dera Ismail Khan House Building Society, Delhi and state:

(a) whether a revised target date by which the said Society has to develop the land has been fixed; if so, the date so fixed;

(b) whether any quarterly progress reports about the development of land by the Society has been called for; and

(c) if so, the progress achieved in this direction so far; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA): (a) No firm target date has yet been fixed.

(b) Yes.

(c) The progress made by the Society in developing the land upto 30th June, 1972 is approximately as under:—

Item of Works	Progress made
(i) Levelling and Dressing	80%
(ii) Storm Water drains	15%
(iii) Roads	35%
(iv) Water Supply	13%
(v) Street lighting	3%
(vi) Sewerage	12%

म्यूनिख ओलम्पिक में भारतीय खिलाड़ियों, प्रशिक्षकों तथा दर्शकों पर किया गया व्यय

9. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री पीलू मोदी :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) माह सितम्बर, 1972 में आयोजित म्यूनिख ओलम्पिक में भाग लेने के लिए भारत से कितने खिलाड़ी, प्रशिक्षक और दर्शक गए थे; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार तथा भारतीय ओलम्पिक एसोसिएशन द्वारा कितनी भारतीय और विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई थी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) म्यूनिख ओलम्पिक खेलों के लिये भारतीय दल का गठन निम्नलिखित था :—

क्र० सं०	खेल की संख्या	प्रतियोगियों की संख्या	प्रशिक्षकों सहित अधिकारियों की संख्या
1	2	3	4
1. एथलेटिक	7		1

1	2	3	4
2. बैडमिन्टन	1	—	
3. मुक्केबाजी	3		1
4. हाकी	18		2
5. निशाने-बाजी	4		2
6. वजन उठाना	1		1
7. कुश्ती	8		2
8. नौका-बिहार	5		1
9. खेल विकित्सक	—		2
10. शिष्ट मण्डल अध्यास (चीफ-डे-मिशन)	—		1
11. शिष्ट मण्डल उपाध्यक्ष (डिप्टी चीफ-डे-मिशन)	—		1
जोड़	47		14

मंत्रालय को म्युनिख ओलम्पिक खेलों में जाने वाले अन्य व्यक्तियों की संख्या ज्ञात नहीं है।

(ख) (1) इस के यात्रा व्यय पर भारत सरकार द्वारा भारतीय-मुद्रा में अब

तक लिया गया व्यय : 3,09,162.00 रु०
(एयर इण्डिया से सभी कुछ और बि. में की प्रतीक्षा है।)

(2) भोजन, निवास, जेब खर्च तथा प्रासांगिक व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए भारतीय ओलम्पिक संघ की संस्वीकृति की गई विदेशी मुद्रा : 23502 डालर तथा 1000 पाँड है।

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय भागों की घोषणा

10. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या नौबहन और परिबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से राज्य मार्गों को राष्ट्रीय मार्ग घोषित करने हेतु प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(ग) इन मार्गों का राष्ट्रीय मार्ग किस तारीख तक घोषित करने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रस्ताव है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा नौबहन और परिबहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भोम मेहता) : (क) से (ग). सभी राज्य सरकारों को सम्बोधित दिनांक 2 सितम्बर 1972 के परिपत्र, जिसमें पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्रणाली में नये मार्गों के निर्माण के लिए प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित किये गये थे, के उत्तर में मुख्य इन्जीनियर, मध्य प्रदेश ने राज्य सरकार की पांचवीं

बीजना में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में 4646 किलोमीटर की लम्बाई की नई सड़कें बनाने का एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है और उक्त प्रस्ताव के प्रति महानिदेशक (सड़क विकास) को पृष्ठांकित की गई है। राज्य के मुख्य इंजीनियर को कुछ और सूचना भेजने के लिए कहा गया है। राज्य सरकार को पहले राज्य के मुख्य इंजीनियर के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करना है ताकि साधनों की उपलब्धता, अन्य राज्यों से प्राप्त होने वाले समान प्रस्तावों सहित इन प्रस्तावों पर परस्पर प्राथमिकता और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के तौर पर सड़कों के वर्गीकरण के लिए उल्लिखित मानदण्डों के आधार पर, पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के एक भाग के रूप में मामले पर और आगे विचार किया जा सके। परन्तु मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अभी तक कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

मध्य प्रदेश में सड़कों के विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

11. श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षबाय :

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या नोवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में सड़क यातायात की औसत लम्बाई प्रतिशत वर्ग किलोमीटर भारत के औसत से कितनी कम है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के यातायात के लिए अधिक सड़कों के निर्माण हेतु केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है ;

(घ) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़कों के निर्माण को प्राथमिकता देने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को कोई निर्देश दिए हैं और यदि हां, तो उन पर कितना खर्च भ्राने का अनुमान है और उनका स्वरूप क्या होगा ; और

(ङ) उक्त निर्देशों की पूर्ति हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार कितना विशेष व्यय भार वहन करेगी ?

संस्वीय कार्य विभाग तथा नौबानुन और परिवहन मंत्रालय म राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री महेता) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र के लिये सड़कों की औसत लम्बाई 0.25 किलोमीटर है जबकि सारे भारत का औसत 0.39 कि०मी० (1970-71) है।

(ख) और (ग). संभवतया सदस्यों के मस्तिष्क में अन्तर्राज्यीय या आंशिक महत्व की अधिक राज्य सड़कों के लिये राज्य सरकारों का प्रस्ताव है। दिनांक 5 सितम्बर, 1972 के भारत सरकार के परिपत्र, जिसमें पांचवीं योजना के लिये प्रस्ताव मांगे गये थे, के उत्तर में राज्य के मुख्य इंजीनियर ने भारत सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में उनसे तैयार किये गये प्रस्तावों की एक प्रति भेजी है। साधनों की अन्ततः उपलब्धता की दृष्टि से पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन प्रस्तावों पर विचार करने के लिये जांच करने के पहले अन्य राज्यों की मांग के साथ साथ योजनाओं की परस्पर प्राथमिकता इत्यादि पर राज्य सरकार, जिन्होंने अभी तक उत्तर नहीं भेजा है, को प्रथमतः विचार करना है।

(घ) भारत सरकार ने सभी राज्य सरकारों, (जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश सरकार भी

शामिल है) सभी को अनुदेश जारी किये हैं, जिसमें उनसे राज्यों में ग्रामीण सड़कों के लिये सड़क विकास के कुल परिष्कार का लगभग 25% चौकी योजना काल के दौरान जलग रखने को कहा गया है।

(ड) ग्रामीण सड़कों के लिये किसी निर्धारित केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिये चौकी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

भूमिहीनों को कृषि भूमि का वितरण

1

12. श्री हकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक देश में कितनी कृषि योग्य भूमि का वितरण भूमिहीनों में किया गया ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की भावी योजना क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्रणालाहास पी० शिन्डे) : (क) भूमि जोतों पर अधिकतम सीमा लगाने के फलस्वरूप प्राप्त लगभग 5 लाख हेक्टर फालतू भूमि भूमिहीनों में वितरित की गई है। इसके प्रतिरुक्त, राज्य सरकारों ने अपने-अपने सम्बन्ध विभाग के माध्यम से अभी तक 57 लाख हेक्टर सरकारी भूमि सामान्य रूप से वितरित की है।

(ख) अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी संशोधित कानूनों के लागू होने पर जितनी भी भूमि राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार में आएगी और जो कृषि-योग्य परती भूमि उपलब्ध है, उसे मयासम्भव शीघ्र ही वितरित कर दिया जायेगा। वितरण करते समय विशेषकर अनुभूषित जातियों और जनजातियों के भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी।

Scheme for allotment of built up accommodation to retiring Central Government Employees

13. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the proposal envisaged by his Ministry, the list of those Central Government employees who are likely to retire within 3/4 years in every Government office has been prepared and the location (area) and minimum amount payable by them, for allotment of built-up accommodation nearest to their present place of residence notified;

(b) whether the built-up accommodation to the retiring officials would be provided, three years prior to their dates of retirement and whether this would further be applicable to those Central Government employees who would be compulsorily retired or retired on medical grounds and took premature retirement; and

(c) other salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHAYAYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Scheme for the registration of retiring 'public servants' for the purchase of houses/flats built by the Delhi Development Authority has been introduced recently to give relief to retiring public servants. In the first instance the scheme has been confined to the public servants retiring within three years i.e. between 1st April, 1972 and 31st March, 1975 irrespective of the reason of retirement. He/She must have declared Delhi as his/her 'home town' before the commencement of the scheme and should not own in full or in part on freehold or lease hold basis any house or plot in the urban areas of Delhi, New Delhi or Delhi Cantt. either in his/her own name or in the name of his/her wife/husband or in the name of any other dependent relation including unmarried children.

The registration of the scheme commenced on 21st September, 1972 and closed on 20th October, 1972.

The location of the houses/flats to be constructed, their area, cost and the manner in which it will be recovered from the allottees etc. is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3633/72].

Sadathahar Water Supply Scheme in Himachal Pradesh

14. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sadathahar Water Supply Scheme in Himachal Pradesh has been fully implemented; if so, at what cost;

(b) the extent of UNICEF aid received for the scheme; and

(c) how far the scheme has been financed by the Central/State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHAYAYA): (a) Presumably the question refers to the Jawali Water Supply Scheme which covers 94 villages inclusive of 25 villages in Sidhata area. This scheme had since been completed. The estimated cost was Rs. 17.58 lakhs.

(b) The World Health Organisation/ UNICEF gave an assistance to the extent of Rs. 4,86,200 in the form of pipes, etc. for this scheme. In addition, a truck, a power wagon and a jeep were also given as free gift for the execution of the scheme by the World Health Organisation.

(c) The scheme was sanctioned in 1965 as a Rural Project under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. According to the pattern of Central assistance in vogue at that time, 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme was given as grant by the Central Government which also included the cost of material and equipment supplied by the W.H.O./ UNICEF. The remaining 50 per cent was borne by the State Government.

Central Scheme for Acceleration of Rural Water Supply to selected villages

15. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 12,907 villages have been selected under the Central scheme for the acceleration of Rural Water Supply;

(b) if so, the break-up of these villages, State-wise:

(c) whether out of provision of Rs. 20 crores for the year 1972-73, Rs. 4.12 crores have also been released to begin with; and

(d) if so, the break-up of this amount, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). Under the Central scheme for acceleration of Rural Water Supply, scheme covering 13,461 villages in scarcity and difficult areas, have so far been approved for implementation by the various State Governments and Union Territories. The State-wise break-up of these villages is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). Out of an allocation of Rs. 20 crores for 1972-73, an amount of Rs. 563.50 lakhs has so far been released. The State-wise break-up of this amount is given in the attached statement.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	No. of villages for which schemes have been approved	Amount released as first instalment (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,000	19.00
2.	Assam	274	19.00
3.	Bihar	3,200	30.00
4.	Gujarat	892	25.00
5.	Haryana	149	19.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	348	25.00
			25.00 as second instalment
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	156	25.00
8.	Kerala	105	12.50

1	2	3	4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1,001	37.00
10.	Maharashtra	90	25.00
11.	Andhra Pradesh	31	12.50
12.	Mysore	134	25.00
13.	Nagaland	32	12.50
14.	Orissa	1,594	25.00
15.	Punjab	146	19.00
16.	Rajasthan	964	44.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	336	25.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1,922	56.00
19.	West Bengal	10	25.00
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	71	..
21.	Mizoram	3	..
22.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3	..
TOTAL		13,461	505.50

House sites for landless workers in rural areas of certain states

16. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether about two lakh house sites involving 1067 projects estimated to cost over Rs. 1.27 crores in five States—Kerala, Mysore, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have been sanctioned for the landless workers in rural areas;

(b) if so, the number of house-sites and project and money or sum allotted for Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the amount estimated for each house site and each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). A statement showing the number of projects sanctioned, house-sites involved and the

Central assistance released to the States of Kerala, Mysore, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh under the Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas, is attached.

(c) The average cost per house-site in respect of the projects approved by the Ministry of Works and Housing works out to about Rs. 480.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	No of projects	No of house-sites to be provided	Approved Cost	Central assistance released.
				Rupees in Lakhs	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kerala .	960	96,000	677.76*	136.96
2.	Mysore .	60	22,465	36.21	9.05
3.	Orissa .	2	3,349	8.40	2.10
4.	Tamil Nadu .	36	33,692	75.51	18.88
5.	Uttar Pradesh	22	15,628	25.41	6.35
TOTAL :		1,080	1,71,134	823.29	173.34

*NOTE: Amount sanctioned for 1972-73 . Rs. 273.92 lakhs

Amount to be made available during 1973-74 and 1974-75 . Rs. 403.84 lakhs

TOTAL : Rs. 677.76 lakhs

Post-Graduate Course in Tea Science and Technology in Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat

17. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat has decided to start the Post-graduate course in Science and Technology from November, 1972; and

(b) if so, whether the Tea-Board will have some voice in the selection of students from other tea producing States too?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chairman, Tea Board is a member of the Selection Board of the University for Admission of students to the course.

Defeat of Indian teams in Olympic tournaments at Munich

18. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the defeat of the Indian teams in various events including Hockey in the Olympic tournament at Munich; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The performance of the various Indian teams which participated in the Munich Olympic has been analysed in the report of the official Indian delegation, copies of which are available in the library of the Parliament.

(b) The report of the official delegation is under examination of the Government in consultation with the All India Council of Sports.

Prohibition on uniform basis

19. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce prohibition on a uniform basis in the whole country at least during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government of India have throughout been advocating a uniform policy of prohibition. However, prohibition is a state subject, and, therefore, implementation of this policy had to depend on the response of State Governments. The Government of India will continue to persuade the State Governments to have a uniform policy in regard to prohibition.

Over-stocking in Government Presses

20. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is over-stocking of paper, binding material and Stationery continuously over a number of years at Nilokheri, Gangtok, Keratty and Coimbatore Government Presses; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) According to the existing ceiling prescribed for maximum stock, there were excess stock of paper, binding materials and stationery in the above mentioned Presses in 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69.

(b) The excess was due to uncertain supply position and the demand for particular varieties of paper not being there. However steps are being taken to revise the maximum limits of stock on a more realistic basis and the demand of varieties of paper has been reduced by standardising the requirements of the Government of India Presses.

स्वतन्त्रता दिवस, 1972 के अवसर पर राष्ट्रीय जी.डी.एस.एच. प्रकाश न करना

21. श्री अतुलशहा प्रधान :

श्री अतुलशहा प्रधान :

क्या निर्वाचन और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष स्वतन्त्रता दिवस की रजत जयन्ती के उपलक्ष में राष्ट्रपिता गांधी जी की समाधि पर प्रकाश का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण थे ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :

(क) और (ख) : देश के बहुत से भागों में बड़े पैमाने पर सूखे की स्थिति तथा जल अभाव से बिजली की अत्यन्त कमी के कारण यह निर्णय किया गया कि स्वतन्त्रता दिवस, 1972 की रजत जयन्ती के अवसर पर भवनों पर रोशनी करने के सम्बन्ध में मितव्ययता बरती जानी चाहिए। परिणाम स्वरूप केवल निम्नलिखित भवनों पर ही रोशनी करने का निर्णय किया गया :—

1. राष्ट्रपति भवन
2. नार्थ तथा साऊथ ब्लॉक
3. संसद भवन
4. साल किला

दिल्ली में हाल ही में हुए बंगों के दौरान दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की हुई हानि

22. श्री धनशहा प्रधान :

श्री श्री० बंकिमचन्द्रा :

क्या नौबहत और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में छात्रों ने दिल्ली में अनेक बसें जलाई और छात्रों के नाम पर

कतिपय अन्य व्यक्तियों ने भी मृत्यु कर की ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के परिणाम-स्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई और सरकार ने छात्रों की मांगों पर विचार करने के उपरान्त उन्हें क्या सुविधाएँ दीं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा नौबहत और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोसद हसन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) 15-7-72 से 3-10-72 की अवधि के बीच निगम को 5,99,876 रुपये तक की हानि हुई।

कालेजों के खुलने से काफी पहले और बाद में समय समय पर विद्यार्थियों के प्रतिनिधियों, कालेज के प्रधानाचार्यों तथा विश्व-विद्यालय अधिकारियों से विचार विमर्श करके विद्यार्थियों की अतिरिक्त बस सेवाओं सम्बन्धी मांगें अभिनिश्चित की गई थी। तदनुसार विद्यार्थियों के लिए विशेष फेरों की संख्या, जोकि इस वर्ष गर्मियों की छुट्टियों के लिए विश्वविद्यालय बन्द होने से पूर्व 408 थी, बढ़ा कर 591 कर दी गई है। यह नगर में चलायी जा रही सामान्य सेवाओं के अलावा है, जिसमें बहुत से कालेज आते हैं।

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के बसों में चलने वाले कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा के लिए मांग

23. श्री अतुलशहा प्रधान : क्या नौबहत और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में चलने वाले कर्मचारियों ने अपनी सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था किये जाने की मांग की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा नीबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीमन्नेल्लु) : (क) जो हां

(ख) चूंकि निगम की वसों में चलने वाले कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा का मामला राजधानी में कानून एवं व्यवस्था को बनाये रखने से सम्बन्धित है, कानून एवं व्यवस्था अधिकारियों से विचार विमर्श किया गया है और उन्होंने निगम के प्रबंध को सभी प्रकार की सम्भव सहायता देने का आश्वासन दिया है।

Allotment of accommodation to Government servants

24. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI RAMKANWAR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Government servants in Delhi who have put in more than 25 years of service have not been allotted any Government accommodation;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) whether in many instances Government servants have been allotted Government accommodation within three years of their appointments in Government service; and

(d) if so, the reasons for this disparity and steps taken by Government to remove such a malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. L. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) and (b): At present, there are 2,595 Government employees eligible for general pool accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi and entitled to types I to IV who have not been allotted

general pool accommodation even though they have put in more than 25 years of service.

(c) In certain cases of hardship and keeping in view the totality of circumstances, *ad hoc* allotments have been made to Government employees, irrespective of their length of service.

(d) *Ad hoc* allotments had been made on compassionate grounds in cases of serious illness of Government servants or some member of their families on the basis of competent medical opinion. *Ad hoc* allotments have also been made to dependent relations of retiring/deceased/transferred allottee officers to avoid hardship to their families and to personal staff of Ministers and other dignitaries. *Ad hoc* allotments to personal staff of Ministers and other dignitaries are made keeping in view the nature of their duties.

Non-supply of Sugar to Halwaies at Controlled Rate

25. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no arrangements have been made this year by the Government of India to supply sugar to the Halwaies in the country at controlled rate;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to fix a quota of sugar for Halwaies in order to make available sweets to the people at cheaper rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The limited quota of levy sugar which is primarily intended for distribution to domestic consumers and for meeting the requirements of some essential users does not permit its supply to Halwaies and confectioners.

(c) No, Sir, not until the supply position improves.

Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial Medical College, Meerut

26. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government ordered an enquiry into the affairs of the Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial Medical College, Meerut on representations made by students from Delhi regarding the alleged indifference shown towards them by the teaching staff and if so, the outcome thereof;

(b) whether Government have also considered the desirability of migrating the Delhi students to the newly opened Medical College in Delhi after the completion of their First Professional Examination in Meerut as represented by the students; and

(c) if so, the nature of the decision taken and the number of students likely to be benefited by this repatriation to Delhi and whether any instructions in this behalf have been issued to the Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial Medical College, Meerut?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) to (c). An enquiry was ordered by the Government of Uttar Pradesh into the affairs of the Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial Medical College, Meerut. The enquiry has revealed that the allegation of partiality or discrimination in teaching are unfounded and are not borne out by evidence. The report of the enquiry has suggested that the batch of Delhi students should shed their sense of separateness and merge themselves with the general stream of students at Meerut. In view of this it is not considered desirable to bring

the Delhi students back from Meerut on the basis of the representation of the students. Moreover, migration from one medical college to another is governed by rules of the concerned University to which the medical colleges are affiliated.

Working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi

27. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi has been suffering from continuous losses during the last three years viz., 1969-70; 1970-71 and 1971-72; if so, the extent thereof;

(b) the number of Officers of the rank of Executive Engineer and above employed at the Headquarters Office of the Corporation and the total expenditure thereon under the Heads—Salaries, Allowances and Other Contingent Charges during the last three years; and

(c) whether any measures have been taken to streamline the working of this Undertaking by reducing the Establishment and other expenditure; and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) No. The Corporation incurred loss only during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 to the extent of Rs. 11.57 lakhs and Rs. 7.57 lakhs, respectively. It, however, made a net profit of Rs. 13 lakhs during the year 1971-72.

(b) The information is given below:

1969-70	7	Rs.	1.15	lakhs
1970-71	5	Rs.	0.82	lakhs
1971-72	6	Rs.	0.91	lakhs

(c) Yes. As a result of various measures taken, the working of the Corporation has improved resulting in a higher turnover of Rs. 5.19 crores for the year 1971-72 as against the targetted figure of Rs. 4.00 crores and a net profit of Rs. 13 lakhs during the year 1971-72.

Urban development by Municipal Bodies

28. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Executive Committee of the All-India Council of Mayors have urged the Union Government to include a provision in the Constitution defining the sources of Municipal revenues;

(b) whether the Committee has also urged Government to make specific provisions in the Five Year Plans for urban development to be undertaken by the Municipal bodies; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Since both these recommendations come under State subjects in the Constitution, the Government of India propose to consult the State Governments.

Sugar production, carried forward stocks, stocks in hand, monthly demand and price structure

29. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of sugar production, carried forward stocks, stocks in hand,

monthly demand and price structure during the last three years;

(b) whether Government are aware of irregular supplies and acute scarcity of sugar resulting in high prices; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken and propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a). The position regarding opening stocks as on 1st October, production during the season and closing stocks during the sugar years (October-September) 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 are given below:

Figures in '000 tonnes

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1. Opening stocks as on 1st Oct. . .	1306	2090	1410
2. Production . .	4262	3740	3112
3. Closing stocks as on 30th Sept. .	2090	1410	598
4. Average monthly off take. . .	271	336	316

A statement showing the prices for D.29 grade of levy sugar for different areas for these three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3634/72].

(b) The steep fall in production of sugar during 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the consequent overall shortage of it have been primarily responsible for the high prices of sugar. The monthly releases and despatches of sugar to the various parts of the country have been more or less regular.

(c) The sugar and sugarcane policy for 1972-73 as already announced in the last session of the Parliament is aimed at augmenting sugar production as it is the only effective way to bring down the prices.

Besides, a suitable scheme of rebate in excise duty on sugar has also been introduced to provide incentives for increased production.

**National Trust for Acquisition and
Preservation of Cultural sites and
Art objects**

30. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to establish a National Trust for the acquisition and preservation of cultural sites and art objects; and

(b) if so, the main features and cost thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Government are examining the question of establishing a National Trust during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the acquisition and preservation of appropriate buildings, sites and art objects of historical, cultural or artistic importance. It will take some time to work out the full implications of the proposal and to arrive at a decision on it.

Adulteration in Foodstuffs

31. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI NATHU RAM AHERWAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that adulteration in foodstuffs continues unchecked in a large way causing health hazards; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken and propose to take to stop adulteration of foodstuffs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Government is aware of the problem of food adulteration in the country.

(b) The provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act have already been made more stringent and the States asked to ensure proper enforcement of the Act.

A Central Unit has been set up to check the menace of food adulteration alongwith the State Health Authorities concerned. The Unit is mainly concerned with the functions prescribed in Rule 9 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules in respect of Inter-State offences and helps in giving technical guidance to State Governments.

A new Food Research and Standardisation Laboratory is being established in Ghaziabad.

The training of Food Analysts has been started at the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta. The Food Inspectors are being trained at the Directorate of Health Services in the respective States.

Establishment of Zonal Offices and development of Food Analysis Laboratories are under contemplation.

**Setting up of Food Corporations by
State Governments**

32. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government have proposed to set up a State Food Corporation of its own;

(b) whether similar permission has also been sought by other States; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the decision of Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has proposed setting up of a State Food Corporation, while the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sought the concurrence of the Government of India to the formation of a separate State Trading Corporation.

(c) Broadly, the Corporations are proposed to be set up by the State Governments to handle procurement, storage and distribution of essential commodities including foodgrains. The proposals are under examination.

Expansion of C.G.H.S. Scheme to cover People drawing Honoraria etc.

33. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons, who are being regularly paid monthly emoluments in the shape of honoraria or salaries or the like, are not entitled to the benefit of C.G.H.S. in the same way as Government employees or members of Commissions and Parliament; and

(b) what are the difficulties in extending the scheme to sick persons who are drawing honoraria and salaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) and (b). It is obligatory for all the regular Central Government employees to join the Scheme. Employees, who are regularly paid monthly honoraria, and are on the regular strength on a Central Government office, are also eligible for C.G.H.S. facilities, provided

they pay the requisite amount of C.G. H.S. contribution. Members of Commissions duly constituted under Government orders are also entitled to the C.G.H.S. facilities like Members of Parliament and other beneficiaries.

Inclusion of Municipal Corporations in the Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas

34. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Executive Committee to the All India Council of Mayors have urged the Central Government to include all the Municipal Corporations in the Scheme for environmental improvement in slum areas; and

(b) if so, Governments' reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes.

(b) At present the Central Scheme for environmental Improvement is applicable to slums in 11 cities each having a population of not less than 8 lakhs. The intention is to tackle the environmental conditions in areas where the slum conditions are acute with a view to make a significant impact and not to spread out the available resources thinly over all Municipal Corporations simultaneously. Financial assistance for implementation of the projects taken up under the scheme is given to the State Governments concerned who in turn release the same to the implementing agencies (including Municipal Corporations). However, the question of extending the scheme which are not covered at present is under consideration of Government.

Scheme of Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institute to increase farm Production

35. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme proposed by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute which will increase farm production three times and provide jobs to 17 million villagers;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). No such scheme has been proposed by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

Meeting of Agricultural Production Commissioners Held During September, 1972

36. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had convened a meeting of the Agricultural Production Commissioners in the third week of September, 1972.

(b) if so, the reasons for convening such a meeting; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was convened to discuss the action programmes of the State Governments to implement the Emergency Rabi-Summer, 1972-73 production programme.

(c) The State Governments generally accepted the targets proposed by the Centre and expressed confidence that the targets will be achieved.

Cost of Maintenance of Residential Government Accommodation in Delhi and New Delhi

38. SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of rent received from Government employees annually in respect of Government accommodation during the year 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) the total amount spent by Government on the maintenance of Government quarters in Delhi and New Delhi during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure reduction in the cost of maintenance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) The accounts of recovery of licence fees made from Government employees and others are not kept separately. The total amounts recovered in respect of residential accommodation controlled by this Ministry at Delhi and New Delhi during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 were Rs. 253.67 lakhs, Rs. 274.53 lakhs and Rs. 290.11 lakhs respectively.

(b) The total amount spent on the maintenance of Government residences in Delhi and New Delhi during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 was Rs. 583.37 lakhs.

(c) At present, no expenditure, save in exceptional circumstances and where the work is considered inescapable, is being incurred on white-washing, repairs, minor works and additions and alterations to buildings, either residential or non-residential.

CGHS Dispensaries—functioning in their own buildings in Delhi

39. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of CGHS Dispensaries in Delhi which are functioning in their own buildings; and

(b) the proposal under consideration of the Government for providing own buildings to those CGHS dispensaries which are functioning in rented buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) 62

Dispensaries in their own buildings	13
Dispensaries in Government allotted residential accommodation	28
Dispensaries in their purchased buildings	3
Dispensaries in rented buildings	18

(b) It is not possible to commit by which date the construction of all the CGHS dispensaries functioning in rented buildings or otherwise would be completed. However, action on this has already been taken up with the following bodies:—

- (i) Delhi Development Authority.
- (ii) Delhi Municipal Corporation.
- (iii) Ministry of Works and Housing.
- (iv) Department of Rehabilitation

Three plots in private residential colonies each at Narayana, Nangal Raya and Hauz Khas have been allotted by the D.D.A. recently. Action to take possession and to complete codal formalities for the construction of the buildings on these plots is being taken. Dispensary buildings in New Rajinder Nagar, a private colony, and in Ali-Ganj and R. K. Puram Sector VIII, a Government residential colony, are near completion and in another Government residential colony, Andrews-Ganj, the construction has been undertaken. Construction of dispensary buildings in all the private residential colonies, where the dispensaries are located at present in rented buildings, however, depends upon the availability of funds and suitable land.

Average number of Patients to be seen by Doctors in CGHS Dispensaries.

40. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of patients expected to be seen by a Doctor in C.G.H.S. dispensaries every day;

(b) whether the number of Doctors in each dispensary is adequate to meet the rush of patients; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that Doctors reach the Dispensaries in time and to avoid long queues waiting to see the Doctor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) It is expected that 106 patients should be examined by one Medical Officer during a normal day of six hours under C.G.H.S.

(b) The number of doctors in most of the dispensaries is adequate to meet the rush of patients. A proposal to increase the number of dispensaries is under consideration.

(c) The Government of India have issued strict instructions to the Dispensaries that the Doctors must reach the Dispensary in time. Surprise inspections are also conducted by the Director, C.G.H.S., every day to ensure that the Doctors are punctual.

Control Price of Sugar in Cities

41. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the control price of sugar in villages is higher than prevailing in the cities; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) From October, 1972, controlled sugar is being sold at a uniform price throughout the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Decline in Standard of Technical Education

42. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decline in the standard of technical education in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the drawbacks?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). No, Sir. In fact, the standards are being raised through various programmes like curriculum development, in-service training of teachers

including practical experience in-service training of teachers including practical experience in industry, sandwich courses, postgraduate courses and research etc.

National Commission for production of Science Books

43. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a National Commission for Production of Science Books;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the financial implications involved therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Shri U. S. Mohan Rao was requested by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare to undertake survey of the publishing and printing facilities available in India for the production of books on science and technology and to examine the need for setting up a science printing press. He in his report, among others, has suggested setting up of a "Science and Technology Literature Foundation" which will deal with planning and programming of publications of books in higher science, medicine and technology, institution of a regular consultancy and information service for authors, publishers, printers and consumers and also for production and publication of selected manuscripts including specially commissioned manuscripts and those which private publishers for any reason, are unable to handle.

The report is under examination of the Government and financial implications have not yet been worked out.

Introduction of old age pension Scheme

44. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have since taken any decision to introduce Old Age Pension Scheme throughout the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme; and

(c) the nature of assistance given by the Centre to each State for the purpose during the year 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Rural Housing Scheme for the State of Madhya Pradesh

45. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have approved rural housing scheme for the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) the expected time by which the scheme is to be put into action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYA-

YA): (a) and (b). The Village Housing Projects Scheme, which was introduced in 1957, is already being implemented by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The Scheme provides for the grant of loan to villagers for construction of new houses or for improvement of existing houses, upto 80 per cent of the cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs. 4000 per house, and laying of streets and drains by the State Governments. The Scheme is in the State Sector and the State Government are themselves competent to frame and sanction projects and grant loans thereunder, without reference to the Government of India. Central assistance for this Scheme is included in the block loans and grants sanctioned to State Governments for all their Plan Schemes taken together.

2. Another Scheme known as 'The Scheme for provision of House-Sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas' has been introduced in the Central Sector since October, 1971. It provides for 100 per cent grant assistance to States/Union Territories for acquisition and development of land for allotment of free house sites to families of landless workers residing in rural areas subject to fulfilment of certain conditions. Project proposals for grant of central assistance have not been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh so far under this scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

Educational Development in Fifth Plan

46. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: PROF. S. L. SAKSENA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rs. 3,200 crore blue print for educational development in the country has been prepared for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the expected time by which the scheme is to be given final shape for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has prepared a blue-print on Education for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The plan drawn up by the Ministry has been broadly approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education in its 36th session held in New Delhi on September 18-19, 1972. The following are the main ingredients of the Programme:

(1) Transformation of the Educational System.

(2) Improvement of Standards.

(3) Initiation of a comprehensive programme of pre-school development meant specially for the under privileged social groups.

(4) The provision of universal primary education in the age-group 6—11 by 1975-76 and in the age-group 6—14 by 1980-81.

(5) The adoption of the uniform pattern of school and college classes viz. 10+2+S, in all States and Union Territories.

(6) Vocationalisation of education at the higher secondary stage.

(7) The development of a national scholarships policy so that the talented students, and especially those coming from the most deprived sections of the community, are assisted to receive the cost of school and university education.

(8) The launching of a youth movement for the population in the age-group 14—25.

(9) Reorganisation of collegiate and university education.

(10) Development of technical education.

(11) Introduction of a large scale programme of National Social Service; and

(12) Strengthening of the administrative machinery to plan and implement this significant programme of expansion and qualitative improvement.

(c) According to the time schedule for the Fifth Five Year Plan published by the Planning Commission, the first version of the Draft Outline of the Five Year Plan should be ready by 30-4-73.

Loss Suffered by Super Bazar, Delhi

**47. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Committee of management of the Delhi Super Bazar;

(b) the total losses incurred by the Delhi Super Bazar year-wise during the last three years and the factors responsible for such losses;

(c) whether, these huge losses are attributable mainly to large-scale corruption, nepotism, favouritism and negligence and inefficiency of the management; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) The Managing Committee of the Cooperative Store Ltd. (Super Bazar), New Delhi, at present consists of nine members, nominated by the Government of India, in pursuance of the bye-laws of the Store, and their names are given in the attached statement.

(b) The total losses incurred during the past three cooperative years are as follows:

1968-69	. Rs.	19.41	lakhs
1969-70	. Rs.	18.57	lakhs
1970-71	. Rs.	16.93	lakhs

(The accounts for the year 1971-72 have not yet been audited). The factors mainly responsible for these losses are: high promotional expenditure in the initial stages, heavy incidence of stock shortages and pilferage in the earlier years, heavy operational expenditure, especially on establishment, rent of buildings, and interest charges, in relation to the sales turnover.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise; however, action is being taken to streamline the working of the store by improving its operational procedures, enforcing measures of economy and inventory control, and adopting sales promotion measures.

STATEMENT

PRESIDENT

1. Smt. Savita Bahen, M.P.,
CI/12, Humayun Road, New
Delhi-11.

MEMBERS

2. Dr. (Mrs.) Durga Deulkar,
Directress, Lady Irwin
College, New Delhi.
3. Shri Balraj Khanna, Deputy
Mayor, Delhi Municipal Cor-
poration, Delhi.
4. Shri M. K. Kidwai,
B-28, West End Colony,
New Delhi-23.

5. Shri V. V. Ajmera,
Managing Director,
Ajmera Woollen Mills (P)
Ltd., Delhi.

6. Shri M. W. K. Yusufzai,
President, New Delhi Muni-
cipal Committee, New Delhi.

7. Registrar of Cooperative Socie-
ties, Delhi Administration,
Delhi.

8. Chief Director (Consumer Co-
operatives) Department of
Cooperation, Ministry of
Agriculture, New Delhi.

9. Shri M. M. K. Wali, Formerly
Secretary, National Coopera-
tive Development Corpora-
tion, New Delhi.

Alleged malpractices by Officials of Tuticorin Harbour Project

48. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in August, 1972, Staff members and workers of Tuticorin Harbour Project submitted a memorandum to him containing allegations of misappropriation of Government money and various other malpractices by certain officials of the Project; and

(b) if so, the text of the memorandum and Government's observations on it?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Yes. An unsigned letter as from Staff and workers of the Tuticorin Harbour Project, has been received.

(b) The letter contains allegations against the former Chief Engineer and Administrator, Tuticorin Harbour Project relating to mis-appropriation

of Government Funds, misuse of powers, delay in execution of the Tuticorin Harbour Project due to inefficiency of the Chief Engineer and Administrator etc. The matter is being looked into.

Taking over of wholesale trade in rice, wheat, sugar, cloth, edible oil and Kerosene

40. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reached any decision with regard to the take-over of the wholesale trade in rice, wheat, sugar, cloth, edible oil and kerosene;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme drawn up by the Government and when the scheme is going to be implemented; and

(c) whether the scheme includes monopoly procurement also; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) to (c) The Government has reached the decision to take over wholesale trade in wheat, rice and levy sugar. A decision has also been taken to sell the entire production of controlled cloth through fair price shops approved by the State Governments, Super Bazaars, fair price shops affiliated to the National Cooperative Consumers Federation and mills' retail shops. No decisions so far, have been taken in regard to the taking over of wholesale trade in edible oils and kerosene. The essential features of the scheme are to give the public agencies a more dominant role in the procurement and distribution of these commodities and thereby eliminating the role of the middlemen. Necessary steps to implement decisions are being taken.

Construction of river bridge over river Subernarekha, Orissa

50. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any money was sanctioned as a loan to the Orissa Government for construction of a river bridge over the river Subernarekha in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the amount of loan, date of receipt of the said loan by Orissa Government and whether construction has been started, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A loan of Rs. 74 lakhs has been approved for the construction of the proposed bridge over the river Subernarekha under the Central Aid Programme of State Roads of inter-State or Economic Importance. The loan was approved in letter dated 22nd January, 1971 and subsequently it has been agreed that the loan assistance would be shared equally by the Governments of West Bengal and Orissa though the work will be executed by the Orissa Government. The project falls within the delegated powers of the State Government for purposes of sanctioning the estimate. According to intimation received from the State Government, they accorded administrative approval for the work on the 30th September, 1972 at an estimated cost of Rs. 74.30 lakhs and have invited tenders which are being examined by the Tender Committee of the State Government. Necessary funds would be provided to the State Government whenever they ask for it.

Amount spent on Development Works of Chandbali Port in Balasore, Orissa

51. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2124 on the 14th August 1972 regarding the amount spent on development works of Chandbali Port in Balasore, Orissa and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of Orissa have reported that a sum of Rs. 2.18 lakhs out of Rs. 2.30 lakhs allocated by the Centre, has actually been spent for the development of Chandbali port in the District of Balasore, Orissa during the Second Plan. A statement giving itemwise expenditure is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3835/72.]

Assessment of the rise in price of food articles and action taken thereon

52. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of the extent of rise of price of the food articles during the current year; if so, main features about such price spiralling of food articles and the cause therefor;

(b) the policy accepted by the Government to deal with the problem of rise of prices of the food articles; and

(c) whether the proposed introduction of rationing system on foodgrains will include direct handling of procurement and distribution of foodgrains by the Government; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) The price trends of foodgrains are being constantly assessed by Government; the All India Index number of wholesale prices of cereals moved up from 209.6 at the end of April to 237.1 on 9th September, 1972, thereby showing a rise of 13.1 per cent against a rise of 7.6 per cent noticed during the corresponding period of the last year. Seasonal decline in the prices has been reported from a number of centres.

The main factors that have contributed to the rise in the prices during January—September are:—

- (i) decline in production of kharif cereals during 1971-72;
 - (ii) failure of pre-monsoon showers between March and May, 1972 which adversely affected the 1971-72 summer paddy crop and the sowings of the 1972-73 autumn paddy/early maize crops in eastern States of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Eastern U.P.
 - (iii) Delay in onset of monsoon in June and prolonged dry spell from mid-July to first week of August, 1972 which hampered the sowings of 1972-73 kharif crops;
 - (iv) withholding of stocks by big producers and traders in anticipation of further rise in prices in view of the uncertainty about the production prospects of the ensuing kharif cereals;
 - (v) exports to Bangla Desh; and
 - (vi) increase in money supply with the public;
- (b) and (c) The State Governments have been advised to strengthen and augment the public distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops. The State Governments have also

been advised to open new fair price shops where necessary particularly in remote and inaccessible areas and also to organise fair price shops in the tribal areas for the benefit of the tribal people.

There is no decision to extend/introduce rationing at present.

Criminal Assault on Harijan women of Banda in U.P.

53. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report which approached in press during the first part of October regarding complaints lodged before the District Magistrate of Banda, Uttar Pradesh by a number of Harijan women about criminal assaults on them by unsocial elements of their village;

(b) if so, whether the Social Welfare Department enquired into the matter;

(c) if so, the details of the enquiry and its findings; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to deal with the criminals and safeguard the honour of the Harijan women of the locality?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaints relate to law and order and necessary investigation has been made by the State Government.

(c) and (d) According to the State Government, 10 Harijan women and 11 men of village Mohanpurawa in the District of Banda lodged a complaint before the District Magistrate of criminal assault and mis-behaviour by certain unsocial elements. An enquiry was conducted by the District Magistrate, Banda, and two cases

were registered u/s 452 and 354 I.P.C. Two persons have been arrested. There has been no intimidation or harassment in the village after those arrests.

Proposed Ship-building project at Haldia, West Bengal

54. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether final decision has been taken regarding the proposed ship-building project at Haldia in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the nature capacity and programme schedule of the project; and

(c) the nature and extent of the foreign collaboration entered into for its execution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir. The Working Group appointed by Government of India to study in depth the question of setting up a Shipyard at Haldia, West Bengal has not yet submitted its report.

The report is expected to be received shortly.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Changes in Structure of Educational Institutions

55. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce 10 years high

school, 2 years junior college and 3 year degree courses throughout the country;

(b) whether all States and Union Territories have agreed to such renewed scheme;

(c) when this new scheme will be introduced; and

(d) the steps taken by Government regarding necessary changes in the structure of educational institutions and syllabuses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):

(a) Yes Sir, The recommended structure is 10+2+3 i.e., a 10 year school course followed by a 2 year Higher Secondary/Pre-University course and a 3 year Degree Course.

(b) The Central Advisory Board of Education on which all the States are represented at the level of the State Education Ministers approved of the above structure. It is hoped that the States will ratify the decision in formulating their plans of educational development.

(c) As education is a State subject, the decision to adopt the new structure lies within the purview of the State Governments. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala have already introduced the proposed pattern.

(d) The Government of India have set up a committee to suggest practical steps for the implementation of the uniform pattern all over the country. The N. C. E. R. T. is also engaged in preparing curricula based on the new pattern.

Central Scheme to Aid Kerala

56. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are aware that by accepting the advice of the Prime Minister for settling the private college crisis in Kerala, the State has made additional financial commitment of about Rs. 4.5 crores annually; and

(b) considering the fact that the State Government is facing great financial stringency, whether the Central Government has evolved any scheme to aid the State of Kerala in this crisis?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):

(a) and (b): The Government of Kerala has approached the Central Government for the following grants:

	Rs.
(i) Expenditure on two new Colleges during 1972-73 and 1973-74 . . .	26,30,000
(ii) Capital Expenditure on two new Colleges over a period of five years. . .	50,00,000
(iii) Expenditure on upgrading four Junior Colleges during 1972-73 and 1973-74. . .	8,27,000
(iv) Payment of library grant, laboratory grant and maintenance grant to private colleges and of salaries to teachers and other staff of these colleges on monthly basis direct from the State Treasurers during 1972-73	4,00,00,000
Total Rs.	4,84,57,000

Education, including University Education, being a State subject, the first three items come under the normal responsibility of the State Government. As regards the fourth item, the proposal is under consideration.

Setting up of an Office of Freight Investigation Bureau at Cochin

57. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN
SAIT:

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA
PILLAI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

be pleased to refer to the answer given to Question No. 3743 on the 28th August, 1972 regarding a proposal for setting up an Office of the Freight Investigation Bureau at Cochin and to state.

- (a) whether a final decision in the matter has now been taken; and
- (b) if so, the cause of the delay?

THE MINISTER PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) and (b): The matter is still under consideration of the Government of India and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Sanction of package programme for coconut in Kerala

58. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN
SAIT:

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the scheme submitted by the Government of Kerala for Package Programme for Coconut has

been sanctioned by the Central Government; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to be accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) No sir.

(b) The scheme is likely to be sanctioned during the current financial year.

Inclusion of scheme on oil palm in Kerala under Central Sector Project

59. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN
SAIT:

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 1124 dated 7th August, 1972 regarding the implementation of the scheme on oil palm in Kerala and state:

(a) whether a final decision to include the scheme under Central Sector Project has been taken; and

(b) if not, the reason for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) No, sir.

(b) The details are being worked out.

Crop Insurance Scheme

60. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-
THAM:

SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BIAH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no final decision has yet been taken on the proposal to introduce scheme of crop insurance; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in taking a decision on the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). The Life Insurance Corporation of India is implementing a pilot experimental scheme of voluntary crop insurance for Hybrid-4 cotton, in collaboration with the Gujarat State Fertilizer Company, in Gujarat. After taking into consideration the different aspects, Government have decided that the General Insurance Corporation, when set up, would be requested to implement pilot experiments on the same lines as in Gujarat in respect of selected crops in a few selected areas.

Decline in Sugar Production and Shrinkage in the Acreage of sugarcane Cultivation

61. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the acreage under sugarcane cultivation has shrunk in the last few years;

(b) whether this has led to a decline in sugar production; and

(c) if so, the extent of decline registered in the production of sugar in the last five years as a result of the shrinkage in the acreage under sugar cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHB P. SHINDE).—(a) Area under sugarcane in the country registered an increase during 1968-69 and 1969-70 in comparison with 1967-68; there was a decline in area during 1970-71 and 1971-72; again during 1972-73 some increase in area is reported as per preliminary estimates. The relevant estimates are given below:

(Million hectares)
All-India
estimates of
area under
sugarcane.

1967-68	2.05
1968-69	2.53
1969-70	2.75
1970-71	2.62
1971-72	2.42
Increase in 1972-73 over 1971-72 as per 1st estimates	4.7%

(b) and (c). Production of sugar also showed an increase during 1968-69 and 1969-70 and a decline during 1970-71 and 1971-72. For 1972-73, estimates of production are not yet available, since crushing of cane has just commenced. Production during the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 was as follows:—

Production
of sugar in
India
Production
(Lakh tonnes)

Year	
1967-68	22.48
1968-69	35.59
1969-70	42.62
1970-71	37.40
1971-72	31.10

राज्य कार्य नियम द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों में
कार्यों की स्थापना

62. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या
कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य फार्म निगम विभिन्न राज्यों में कुछ फार्म स्थापित करने जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहां ये फार्म होंगे तथा प्रत्येक फार्म पर स्थापना व्यय व प्रति वर्ष होने वाला क। होगा ; और

(ग) ऐसे फार्म स्थापित करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, मध्य प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, नागालैण्ड और गुजरात सरकारों से सुझाव मांगे गए थे ।

मध्य प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार और नागालैण्ड सरकारों ने कुछ स्थान बनाने हैं और इन राज्य सरकारों से जल-उपलब्धि, भू-भाग आदि के बारे में कुछ और जानकारी अभी प्राप्त होनी बाकी है । विशेषज्ञ समिति ने बिहार के पूर्णिया और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के खमाम जिलों का दौरा करके ऐसे स्थानों के बारे में भूजरी दे दी है । इन फार्मों की स्थापना का व्यय क्षेत्र, स्तर, जल और अन्य सिंचाई सुविधाओं के अनुसार अलग-अलग होगा । खमाम और पूर्णिया राज्य फार्मों की परियोजना रिपोर्ट में क्रमशः 116 लाख रुपए और 52.50 लाख रुपए के पूंजीगत व्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) इन फार्मों का मुख्य उद्देश्य खाद्यान्नों, रेशे वाली फसलों, बागान फसलों तिलहनों, वनस्पति आदि के उत्पादन के लिए अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के बीजों का उत्पादन और उनकी सप्लाई करके हरित क्रान्ति को सफल बनाना है । इन फार्मों की आर्थिक क्षमता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए वाणिज्यिक फसलें भी उगाई जाती हैं । इन फार्मों के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र के छोटे किसानों की

सहायता के लिये ये फार्म गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों के अदायगी करने पर उनकी भूमि के विकास का कार्य भी करते हैं ।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम, भोकामा से भमुष्ठा सब डिवीजन को भेजी गई ज्वार की खोरी

63. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भोकामा स्थित भारतीय खाद्य निगम के भाषागार से सितम्बर, 1972 में भमुष्ठा से डिवीजन को 17 बैगन ज्वार भेजी गई ;

(ख) क्या इन 17 बैगनों में से दो बैगनों में केवल खाली बोरे पाए गए ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा की गई जांच कार्यवाही क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) 7-9-72 को भोकामा में स्थित भारतीय खाद्य निगम के डिपो से एस०डी०ओ० माबुष्ठा को 20 बैगन मक्का दुबारा बुक करवाया गया था ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त 20 बैगनों में से एक बैगन माबुष्ठा स्टेशन पर अभी नहीं पहुंचा है । दो अन्य बैगनों में से जिनमें 250-250 बोरे मक्का के थे, 8 बोरे कम पाए गए और 50 बोरे खाली पाए गए ।

(ग) बिहार की राज्य सरकार ने रेलवे के पास मुद्दावजे के लिए दावे दायर किए हैं ।

शिक्षा मंत्री द्वारा बंगला देश की यात्रा

64. श्री सरजू पांडे :

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या शिक्षा और कल्याण मंत्रालय तंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या अक्टूबर, के प्रथम सप्ताह में शिक्षा मंत्री ने बंगला देश की तीन दिन की यात्रा की थी ;

(ख) क्या भारत तथा बंगला देश की सरकारों के बीच शिक्षा में सहयोग के लिए कोई करार किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) चर्चा के दौरान, 10 जून, 1972 को नई दिल्ली में हुई दोनों देशों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों को अन्तिम बैठक में लिये गये निर्णयों पर की गई कार्रवाई का पुनरीक्षण किया गया था और शैक्षिक पुनर्गठन, शैक्षिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था, वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिकीय सहयोग, कला और संस्कृति, खेल कूद तथा सियालदह और शाजादपुर स्थित "कवि गुरु संग्रहालयों" को सहायता के मामलों में सहयोग के लिए सहमति हुई थी।

बाढ़ और सूखे के कारण क्षति और राज्यों को सहायता

65. श्री सरजू पांडे :

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष सूखे के कारण देश को कितनी क्षति हुई ; और

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप देश को कितनी हानि हुई और कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णामाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) सूखे के कारण खरीफ की फसलों की हुई क्षति के बारे में पक्के अनुमान अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, सीजन के उत्तरार्ध में मौसम में सुधार हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप राज्यों में फसल की स्थिति में काफी हद तक सुधार हुआ है।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों ने सूखे के कारण हुई मीलों के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं दी है।

Shortfall in the Production of Oilseed by the end of Fourth Plan

66. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there will be a shortfall of one million tonnes in the production of oilseeds by the end of Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to meet this deficit; and

(c) the reasons for this shortfall and the other points made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in their report on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) It is too early to say what will be the production of oilseeds by the end of the Fourth Plan. However, the Study Group on Oilseeds Development set up by the Government to formulate proposals for the development of oilseeds in the Fifth Plan, has tentatively estimated

that the production of oilseeds by the end of the Fourth Plan may be 9.4 to 9.5 million tonnes as against the target of 10.5 million tonnes.

(b) In addition to the continuance of the intensive cultivation measures, already taken to increase the production of oilseeds, steps are being taken to extend irrigation facilities to larger areas under oilseeds, particularly groundnut. Government has also taken certain measures, particularly from 1971-72, to promote the cultivation of non-traditional oilseeds, viz. sunflower and soyabean. Besides, a number of fiscal and administrative measures are being taken to tap certain potential sources of oils which are not hitherto being exploited fully like cottonseed, ricebran and minor oilseeds of tree origin. Imports of various oilseeds/oils, to the extent feasible from various sources, are also proposed to be continued.

(c) In a paper prepared by the Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research on "Sunflower in our Oilseed Economy", the following reasons have been given for the shortfall in the production of Oilseeds:—

- (i) Efforts under the Centrally Sponsored Development programmes were diffused so that these projects served more as a means of increasing the awareness among the farmers for improved techniques of cultivation rather than creating any impact on production;
- (ii) Arrangements for the supply of pure seed of improved varieties were not adequate;
- (iii) In view of low multiplication factor in crops like groundnut, the new varieties that became available during the middle of the Plan period could not reach the farmer;
- (iv) Production technology worked out for groundnut

grown under the irrigated and unirrigated yet to be adopted in the field on a large scale.

- (v) The major area under the oilseeds is rainfed and since the quality of seed used is poor, the plant populations in the field are generally low; and
- (vi) The Plant protection programmes for pre-seed treatment and protection measures in early stages of crop growth in the field are not adequate.

The Director General's note makes the following other points:—

- (a) Intensive efforts are being planned to achieve self-sufficiency during the Fifth Plan by taking recourse to a dynamic programme of seed production in the oilseed crops; particularly groundnut and castor.
- (b) The improved technology would have to be transferred quickly to the field.
- (c) It would be necessary to diversify the vegetable oil resources in the country in order to de-link the total production from the performance of groundnut.

In addition to the above points, the note refers to the potentialities and economics of sunflower as a cultivated crop in India for meeting the gap between the production and requirements. The note has suggested a target of 8.10 lakh hectares under this crop by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

**Seizure of Milk Token By D.M.S.
Staff in Inderpuri, New Delhi.**

67. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a complaint by D.M.S. token holder appearing in the *Statesman*, New Delhi dated 13th October, 1972 regarding sudden seizure of milk token by D.M.S., staff in Inderpuri, New Delhi without any valid reasons;

(b) the steps being taken to redress the grievance; and

(c) the reasons for confiscating the token and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c): The person concerned had obtained additional Milk token, while he was on the waiting list, on the basis of his declaration that neither he nor any member of his family living with him were holding any milk token for milk for that particular shift. In the course of a surprise check on the working of Milk Depot No. 807 a number of people were found to possess more than one token in the same name or in the name of other members of the family included in the Ration Card. All such customers were allowed to keep one token only, the first to have been issued, and the subsequent ones were collected for cancellation. However, anybody requiring additional supply of milk, over and above the existing quota on his token, can make an application and get his name registered and placed on a waiting list. The customer gets additional quota on the same card. Although subsequent tokens obtained by customers in any regular manner have been seized for cancellation, the additional requirement of these customers has been registered, and such persons will get additional quota of milk when their turn comes.

Working Group set up by National Commission on Agriculture Regarding Agricultural Policies

69. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture has set up a Working Group to finalise schemes for establishing National State-level and Village-level farmers' organisation that will in future shape the agricultural policies of the country;

(b) if so, the time by which the schemes are likely, to finalise; and

(c) whether these organisations will be non-political?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c) A Working Group on Farmers and other Rural Organisations was set up very recently by the National Commission on Agriculture. It will study and give its recommendations on the types of organisations existing and those needed at National/State level, their principal aims, objectives and functions, their affiliation at various levels including types of memberships, various types of development and welfare activities in which they are engaged etc.

Its recommendations will be considered by the Commission and Commission's views will be incorporated in their main report to be submitted to the Government of India.

Benefit to big farmers from Agriculture Refinance Corporation

70. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI RAMESHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether big farmers have been benefited by Agriculture Refinance Corporation's investment;

(b) if so, whether out of Rs. 250 crores committed as loans by the Agriculture Refinance Corporation more than 60 per cent has gone in areas where large farmers dominate;

(c) the State-wise break-up of the loan advanced by the Agriculture Refinance Corporation; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) The A.R.C. refinance schemes, under which all farmers including small farmers, who could repay the loan out of incremental income, within the stipulated period, could be benefited.

(b) Up to the 30th June, 1972, ARC had sanctioned 711 schemes, involving an outlay of Rs. 404.75 crores. Of this, the commitment of the Corporation was of the order of Rs. 350.79 crores. Against this, the drawal from the Corporation was of the order of Rs. 124.69 crores on that date. The statewide distribution of sizegroups of operational holdings is given in the statement (Statement-I) laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See No. LT-3636/72). The Corporation has made effort to liberalise terms and conditions in favour of small farmers. In small Farmers Development Agency areas, the Corporation has been renancing to the extent of 100 per cent as against 75 to 90 per cent in other areas.

(c) The Statewise break up is given in the Statement (Statement II) laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3636/72.]

(d) Does not arise.

Implementation of Guest Control order by States and Union Territories

**71. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the State Governments

and the Union Territories to tighten the Guest Control Order and implement it firmly;

(b) if so, whether it has circulated a model Order; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of this model Order issued by the Centre to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b): Yes, Sir.

(c): According to the model Guest Control Order sent to the State Governments/Union Territories for adoption, the maximum number of persons (including the host or hosts) who can be served with foodstuffs made from cereals and pulses and all sweets, has been restricted to 25 at ordinary parties and 100 at marriages and funerals. These restrictions are not to apply to—

- (i) parties etc. at the headquarters of diplomatic or Government Missions of foreign countries;
- (ii) proprietor etc. of residential establishments, institutional establishment or catering establishments serving food to consumers or residents in the course of regular business and not in connection with any party, entertainment, etc.; and
- (iii) the distribution of food containing prohibited foodstuffs by way of 'bhog' or 'prasad' or as part of a recognised religious ceremony in any temple, mosque, gurdwara, church or place of religious worship.

The State Governments etc. may grant exemptions in certain cases for the reasons to be recorded in writing. They can also authorise officers to enter and search the premises and seize any articles in respect of which they have reasons to believe that contravention of the Order has been/is being committed.

Effect of Decontrol of Sugar on its Price

72. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the de-controlling of sugar policy has not been successful;

(b) whether the de-controlling of sugar policy has encouraged the traders to create artificial scarcity of sugar which has led to rise in the price of sugar; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to have full control of sugar, so that the increasing price of sugar is checked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b): In the context of the record production in 1969-70 which resulted in the prices of sugar in the free market coming close to, and in some areas even falling below, the levy prices, the Government had withdrawn controls on prices and distribution of sugar. However, later due to reduction in the acreage under sugarcane for the season 1971-72 and also due to damages to the standing sugarcane crop caused by floods in the North and prolonged droughts in some parts of the southern region, the sugar prices started rising.

(e): The Government have decided to continue with the policy of partial control of sugar in the long-term interest of augmenting sugar production which would ultimately result in the sugar prices in the free market falling.

गत तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों द्वारा न लगाये गये टिप

73. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या नीचहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली परिवहन

निगम की बसें कितने टिप नहीं लगा पायी, इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और किन-किन रुटों पर अधिकतम तथा किन पर न्यूनतम टिप नहीं लगाये गये ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नीचहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ध्रुव मेहता) : पिछले तीन वर्षों में लुप्त फेरों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

1969-70	10,57,405
1970-71	14,75,695
1971-72	13,60,422

फेरों के लुप्त होने के निम्नलिखित कारण हैं :

1. बड़े का पुराना होना
2. छोटे छोटे मरम्मतों के कारण बसों का डिपुओं से विलम्ब से आना ।
3. सड़क पर बसों का खराब हो जाना ।
4. भीड़भाड़ और यातायात क्कावडों के कारण बसों का देर से चलना ।

गत तीन वर्षों की अपेक्षित सूचना के संग्रह में बहुत समय लगेगा, परन्तु अगस्त, सितम्बर, और अक्टूबर, 1972, के तीन महीनों का व्यौरा निकाला जा रहा है और तैयार होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा नये मार्गों पर बसें चलाना

74. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या नीचहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के गत एक वर्ष में कौन-कौन से सुधारात्मक पग उठाये हैं; और

(ख) गत वर्ष कौन से नये मार्गों पर बसे चलायी गई तथा उनके ट्रिगों की संख्या क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) : (क) 3 नवम्बर, 1971 से दिल्ली परिवहन निगम बनने के बाद राजधानी बस सेवाओं में निम्नलिखित सुधार किये गये हैं:—

1. (i) नवम्बर, 1971 से अक्टूबर, 1972 तक सड़क पर बसों की दैनिक औसत संख्या नवम्बर, 1970 से अक्टूबर, 1971 की अवधि की तुलना में 1121 से बढ़कर 1203 हो गई ।

(ii) नौ नये मार्ग (छः शहर के और तीन ग्रामीण) शुरू किये गये हैं । इन मार्गों का व्योरा भाग (ख) के उतर में दिया गया है ।

(iii) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय, रक्षा गंज गु द्वारा, रीगल, कश्मीरी गेट, धोलाकुआ इत्यादि जैसे मुख्य चड़ने और उतरने के स्थानों पर मार्गदर्शक पट्ट और समय सारणी पट्ट लगा दिये गये हैं ।

(iv) विश्वविद्यालय/महाविद्यालयों और शहर के विभिन्न स्थानों के बीच 591 विशेष फरे विद्यार्थियों के लिये लगाये जा रहे हैं जबकि मई, 1972 में 408 और जुलाई, 1972 में 515 विशेष फरे लये ।

(v) शाम के समय मिलने वालों की सुविधा के लिये बिलिंगडन अस्पताल और सफरदरजम अस्पताल से 136 वापस फरों की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. नवम्बर, 1970 से अक्टूबर, 1971 की अवधि के दौरान 781.75 लाख रुपये की तुलना में नवम्बर, 1971 से अक्टूबर, 1972 अक्टूबर की अवधि के दौरान

नगर निगम की कुल आय बढ़कर 933.65 लाख रुपये हो गई ।

3. निगम की सेवाओं को बढ़ाने के लिये 294 नई बसों (जिनमें 30 मिनि बसे शामिल हैं) के लिये गत वर्ष आर्डर दिये गये थे । इनमें से 31-10-72 तक 268 बसे प्राप्त हो चुकी थीं । इसके अलावा, अन्य 425 नई बसों के लिये आर्डर दिये गये थे जिनमें से 250 बसों की चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान और शेष 175 के अगले वर्ष प्राप्त होने की आशा है ।

4. बवाना के छोटे डिपों को बड़ा डिपो बनाने के लिये कदम उठाये गये हैं । शाहदरा में दो नये डिपुओं का निर्माण कार्य भी चल रहा है । वजीरपुर में डिपो के निर्माण के लिये भी दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकारी से भूमि प्राप्त करने के लिये बातचीत चल रही है । एक 100 बस के डिपों के निर्माण के लिये भी नजफगढ़ में भूमि प्राप्त कर ली गई है ।

(ख) नये चालू किये गये मार्गों और उन पर चलने वाले फरों की दैनिक संख्या नीचे दी जा रही है:—

मार्ग संख्या	मार्ग का विवरण	प्रतिदिन अनुसूचित फरे
1	2	3
क—शहर		
58 ए	सूरज पर्वत—रीगल	32
50 ए	हमदर्द ड्रग इन्स्टीट्यूट—प्रजमेरीगेट	24
11 ए	बिबेक विहार—कनाट सर्कस/केन्द्रीय सचिवालय	29
14 बी	बसन्त विहार—कनाट सर्कस	28

1	2	3
1एच	किंगडो हॉम-बजोरपुर ग्राम	30
1एच विशेष	बाजकू राय अस्पताल- जीरपुर ग्राम	62
ख-प्राचीन		
41ए	मुखमेलदुर-फतेहपुरी	12
1जी	रियाला-फतेहपुरी	12
49बी	महरीली-प्राया नगर	24

**दिल्ली की परिवहन समस्या के बारे में
बातचीत**

75. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या त. बहन
श्री २ परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री ने अभी हाल में दिल्ली की परिवहन
समस्या के बारे में विद्यार्थियों और उनके
संघों के साथ बातचीत की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समाज के
अन्य वर्गों जैसे व्यापारी, सरकारी कर्मचारियों
के नेताओं अथवा उनके संघों से भी बात
की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धो मुद्दा
व्यापार क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो समाज के अन्य
वर्गों से परामर्श न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परि-
बहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रेम
मेहता) :**

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ) संसद सदस्यों,
महानगर परिषद के सदस्यों और ग्रामीण

क्षेत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठकों की
गई । इन बैठकों में बस सेवा को सुधारने
की कार्यवाही पर विचार विमर्श किया गया
अन्य वर्ग से भी जब कभी आवश्यकता होगी
विचार विमर्श किया जायेगा ।

Constitutional Amendment to end Commercialisation of Educational Institutions

76. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has
been received from the Secondary and
University Teachers of Gujarat re-
garding the Constitutional amendment
for an end to the commercialisation of
educational institutions; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Gov-
ernment thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI
D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the protection of service
conditions of non-government second-
ary school teachers, a Secondary
Education Bill was introduced in the
last Session of the Gujarat Legisla-
tive Assembly. The bill was re-
ferred to a Select Committee which
will report by Nov. 30, 1972.

As regards the non-government
college teachers, the Gujarat Univer-
sity had passed a Resolution request-
ing the State Government to issue a
notification under the Gujarat Univer-
sity Act to make non-government col-
leges constituent colleges of the Uni-
versity. While the matter was under
consideration of the State Govern-
ment, the managements of non-gov-
ernment colleges to forestall any
action by the State Government, filed
a special Civil Application in the

Gujarat High Court, challenging the constitutional validity of making non-government colleges constituents of the University. As the matter is sub-judice, the Government is awaiting the decision of the High Court.

Guidelines regarding Compensation for Acquisition of surplus land

77. **SHRI VEKARIA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been worked out by the Central Government regarding compensation for surplus land acquired after the imposition of ceiling; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir. On the basis of the Chief Ministers' discussions held on the 23rd July, 1972, a set of guidelines was drawn up on various aspects of land ceiling inclusive of payment of compensation for surplus land.

(b) (i) Compensation payable for the surplus land should be fixed well below the market value of the property so that it is within the paying capacity of the new allottees mainly comprising of the landless agricultural workers who belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

(ii) The compensation may be fixed in graded/slabs and preferably in multiples of land revenue payable for the land.

(iii) The scheme for compensation should be worked out in such a manner that there will be no financial burden on the Central and State Governments.

Ceiling on Urban Property

78. **SHRI VEKARIA:**

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have authorised Parliament to enact a

comprehensive law regarding ceiling on urban property; and

(b) the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) The following States have agreed for a Central legislation on the subject:—

- (1) Andhra Pradesh
- (2) Assam
- (3) Gujarat
- (4) Haryana
- (5) Himachal Pradesh
- (6) Kerala
- (7) Maharashtra
- (8) Orissa
- (9) Punjab
- (10) Rajasthan
- (11) Tripura
- (12) Uttar Pradesh
- (13) West Bengal

The following States have forwarded copies of the resolutions under Article, 252 of the Constitution authorising Parliament to enact a legislation, passed by the respective State Legislatures:

- (1) Andhra Pradesh
- (2) Haryana
- (3) Gujarat
- (4) Himachal Pradesh
- (5) Maharashtra
- (6) Orissa
- (7) Punjab
- (8) West Bengal.

(b) Action is being taken to introduce the Bill during the current session of the Parliament.

Arrangements for Distribution of Grants in Drought hit areas

79. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the situation in the drought areas, that the shortage of stored grains or of funds is not the main problem and the principal hurdle is the inability of the public distribution system to sell grain to the needy at prices they can afford; and

(b) if so, what arrangements Government have made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b): The drought situation in the country is constantly watched both by the Central and the State Governments. The State Governments/Union Territories have been advised to augment and strengthen the public distribution system and to issue foodgrains through fair price shops in order to ensure that the weaker sections of the population get foodgrains. The number of fair price shops has increased from nearly 1,25,000 in August to about 1,58,000 by the end of October, 1972. Central Directive to States for grant of loans to persons affected with natural calamity.

Central Directive to States for Grant of Loans to Persons affected with Natural Calamity

80. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have issued instructions to the states regarding the grant of land improvement and Taccavi Loans to person who suffered losses in the rain havoc, particularly, in the State of Mysore; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b): No Sir. The provision of relief following the occurrence of rain havoc or any natural calamity is primarily the responsibility of the States. In case the expenditure on relief and rehabilitation measures, etc. is not within the means of a State Government, they approach the Union Ministry of Finance for financial assistance according to a prescribed procedure. The Ministry of Agriculture is, however, providing short-term loan assistance including taccavi to State Governments for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs like fertilizers, seeds and pesticides. During the current financial year a short-term loan of Rs. 2.00 crores has been sanctioned to the Government of Mysore under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme.

Study of conditions of Tribes in Rurban and Narayana Patna Blocks in Orissa

81. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Community Development at Hyderabad has made a study of the conditions of Tribes in Rurban and Narayana Patna Blocks in Orissa;

(b) if so, the findings of the study; and

(c) the steps Government propose to remedy the situation revealed by the study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The observations of the evaluatory study are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See. No. LT-3637/72.]

(c) Pilot projects for tribal development are proposed to be undertaken in the tribal belt extending from Bihar in the North to Andhra Pradesh in the South. Orissa has been tentatively allotted two projects.

Drought and Central Assistance therefor

82. SHRI SHIBBAN LAL
SAKSENA:

SHRI G. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the States affected by drought and other natural calamities in 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively;

(b) the extent to which each State has been affected and the estimate of loss which it has suffered; and

(c) the total amount of money which has been spent by each State on the various relief works (i) out of its own revenues, (ii) out of Central assistance upto 31st October, 1972 or nearest date possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NANASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) A statement showing the States affected by various natural calamities during the year 1971-72 and the States affected by drought during 1972-73 till now is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3638/72]

(b) Firm estimate of the losses to crops and property due to various natural calamities are not yet available.

(c) The actual figures of expenditure incurred by the State Governments during 1971-72 and 1972-73 so far are not available in many Cases. A statement indicating the ceiling of expenditure adopted on the recommendations of Central team and the assistance released during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3638/72).

Outstanding sugarcane arrears as on 31-10-72

83. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the arrears of cane price outstanding in each State on the 31st October, 1972 or the nearest date possible; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to wipe out these arrears in this year of terrible natural calamities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A statement showing the Statewise position of total cane price due, price paid and the balance due for the cane purchased during 1971-72 season as well as the arrears of cane price for the previous seasons as on 30th September, 1972 is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3639/72).

(b) The following steps taken by the Government to liquidate the arrears have already produced good results and will continue to be pressed during this year as well:—

(i) Advising the State Governments from time to time to arrange for expeditious payment of cane dues by factories and to take stringent measures including prosecution, where necessary, against the defaulting factories.

(ii) Advising such of the State Governments as have no provision in their enactments for recovering sugarcane price as arrears of land revenue to consider making such a provision.

(iii) Keeping in force Reserve Bank of India instructions to the scheduled commercial banks to bifurcate the accounts whereby a substantial portion of the advances given

to sugar factories against sugar stocks is earmarked for payment of sugarcane price to the cane growers.

Silver Jubilee T.B. Hospital, Delhi

84. DR. G. S. MELKOTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether medicines in the Store of Silver Jubilee T. B. Hospital, Delhi have gone waste because of the lapse of their expiry dates;

(b) whether any inquiry has been instituted into the matter; and

(c) if so, the action taken on the report of the inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c): Yes; a preliminary enquiry was held by the Municipal Health Officer. The matter is now being investigated by the Vigilance Department of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Their report is awaited.

Demand for Revision of Conveyance Allowance to Medical Officers of CGHS

85. DR. G. S. MELKOTE:

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Officers of the Central Government Health Services have demanded the revision of their conveyance allowance; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

CGHS Dispensaries in Delhi/New Delhi

86. DR. G. S. MELKOTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Central Government that CGHS Dispensaries in Delhi/New Delhi are ill-equipped, overcrowded and often without special Drugs; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) The C.G.H.S. dispensaries are adequately equipped. There is, however, a certain amount of overcrowding in some of the dispensaries during peak-hours of the day and during peak-seasons (July—October) when the incidence of illness goes up. In a large Organisation like the C.G.H.S., it is possible that from time to time a few special drugs may not be available with the Medical Store Depot.

(b) To tackle the overcrowding problem, proposals to open more dispensaries during 1973-74 are under consideration. Adequate alternative arrangements have been made by appointing six Chemists to cater for special drugs in the event of non-availability at the dispensaries. There is a provision for reimbursement by the concerned Chemists for purchases made by the beneficiaries when so authorised.

Abolishing of Pre-Medical Course in Delhi University

87. DR. G. S. MELKOTE:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to abolish pre-medical course in Delhi University;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and its effects on the major problem of admission in the MBBS course; and

(c) whether any alternative course is proposed, if so, its main features?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). The Pre-medical course of Delhi University is conducted not in the medical colleges as a course integrated to the MBBS course, but in Science colleges. There is no co-relation between the number of seats available in the MBBS course and the number of admissions to the Pre-medical course. But the designation of the course as "pre-medical" gives an erroneous impression to the students who get admission to this course that their subsequent admission to the medical course is guaranteed. Hence when they do well in the pre-medical examination and even then fail to secure admission to the MBBS course, they feel frustrated. In order to remove the cause of this anomaly, Government suggested to the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University that the designation of the pre-medical course be changed to B.Sc.(Hons) Part-I course. The Academic Council of the Delhi University has since accepted, in principle, the proposal to abolish the pre-medical course from July, 1973 and to have an integrated B.Sc. (General)/B.Sc. (Hons.) course so that students could be taught the basic science subjects

in the first year of the course and specialised subjects only from the second year. The Academic Council has further decided that detailed proposals regarding the syllabi, contents of courses etc. for this integrated B.Sc. (General)/B.Sc. (Hons.) courses would be considered subsequently.

Incidence of Blindness

88. DR. G. S. MELKOTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of blindness is highest in the country as compared to some of the big countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the facilities for ophthalmic care are most inadequate in the country; and

(d) if so, the measures Government propose to set up new preventive clinics in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes.

(b) The common causes of blindness in India are Trachoma and Smallpox which are not prevalent in the big countries.

(c) The existing available facilities are not considered ideal. However, Ophthalmic care is available in most of the district hospitals and in all the medical colleges in the country.

(d) The number of eye specialists/clinics is progressively being increased, from year to year. Simultaneously, a National Smallpox Eradication Programme and a Trachoma Control Programme are under operation which now cover 5223 and 900 blocks respectively in the endemic areas.

Delay in completion of Cochin Shipyard Project

89. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all major works relating to the Cochin Shipyard project like the building of dock, construction of Hull Shop, Railway Sidings and Training Shop are very much behind the schedule;

(b) whether no orders have yet been placed for cranes to be installed at the Shipyard;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the delay in the execution of the project; and

(d) the steps that have been taken to eliminate these delays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (c). Progress in respect of some major works like Building Dock, construction of Hull Shop, Railway Siding and Training School Shop has not been in accordance with the schedule in some respects. Causes like non-availability of required type and sections of steel, and technically non-acceptable tenders submitted by contractors and the resultant need to re-issue such tenders have been responsible for delay in construction of the Hull Shop and in taking upon the building dock. Work on the Training School foundation has not proceeded as expected due to unforeseen difficulties in piling. Work on railway siding has not been started so far because the required land had not been handed over by the State Revenue authorities. The land is likely to be made available soon.

(b) Orders have already been placed for 16 cranes out of a total of 52 cranes. Tenders for 5 important cranes costing about Rs. 5 crores have been finalised and orders are expected to be placed shortly.

(d) The company has already placed orders in Japan for the procurement of sheet piles, crane rails, tie rod assemblies, etc., at a cost of Rs. 2 crores. The company has also been permitted to import approximately 6,000 tonnes of structural steel and rounds badly needed for civil works.

Ceiling of Urban Property

90. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministers' Group entrusted with the study of the recommendations on the ceiling on urban property has completed its work and given their report; and

(b) if so, the salient features of their report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). On the basis of discussions in the Ministers' group entrusted with the study of the recommendations on the ceiling on urban property, a Bill is under drafting. The Bill is proposed to be introduced in Parliament during its current Session.

Location of oil Tanker Berth in Cochin Port

91. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finally taken a decision regarding the location of the oil tanker Berth in Cochin Port;

(b) the salient features of the revised estimate of the proposed construction of the Berth in Vypren; and

(c) whether Government have given an assurance to the Chief Minister of Kerala that this construction would begin soon and if so, when it will begin?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The site originally recommended by the Consultants has been found to be unsuitable. The matter was referred to the Minister of Irrigation and Power who has proposed an alternative site in the Bolghatty Channel after necessary investigations. This alternative proposal is being processed actively.

(b) The cost of the Scheme at the above alternative site had been estimated by the Consultants in their Preliminary Report as Rs. 34 crores. This Report had also suggested certain alternative layouts at the same site for the study with a view to reduce the cost of dredging. This aspect and the cost of estimates were examined by the Minister of Irrigation and Power, who had now estimated the cost of construction for an alternative layout in Bolghatty site at about Rs. 27.3 crores. The cost will be about Rs. 25.8 crores excluding a sum of about Rs. 1.5 crores, representing the cost of two road bridges connecting Ernakulam to Bolghatty and Bolghatty to Wallarpat which, it is felt, could be legitimately charged to some other head of account as these bridges are not required as such for carrying of the oil pipeline. The salient features of this estimate are as under:

			(Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	
(1) Capital dredging in the approach channel, inner channel and at the berth for the necessary widths and depths to cater to 80,000 DWT tankers and reclamation.			13.9
(2) Oil jetty to take tankers upto 100,000 DWT.			1.8
(3) Unloading system and crude oil pipeline with booster to connect to the existing line.			1.7

1	2	3
(4) Support for pipeline		0.7
(5) Reclamation wall of rubble to contain the dredged material		0.7
(6) Harbour crafts and navigational aids.		0.8
(7) Land acquisition and compensation, fire fighting system, roads, buildings etc.		1.5
(8) Unforeseen items and contingencies.		1.6
(9) Engineering, supervision and departmental charges and pre-project expenditure.		0.8
(10) Financing charges.		2.3
		25.3

The cost of the other alternative scheme (small Island Scheme in the old site), which too has been found to be unacceptable from environmental considerations would, on re-assessment made by the Minister of Irrigation and Power, be about Rs. 21.5 crores. The difference of Rs. 4.3 crores has been justified by him on the following considerations:—

- (i) A large area of land measuring approximately 250 hectares will become available under this scheme by reclamation of much valued land in between and around those islands. Deducting 100 hectares for harbour works and roads etc., 150 hectares will still be available to relieve the extreme pressure on land in Ernakulam. The cost of land per hectare according to prevailing prices is estimated at Rs. 5 lakhs which would yield a total of Rs. 7.5 crores for 150 hectares, besides leaving sufficient land for the Port for its own purposes.
- (ii) The environment and beauty of Ernakulam backwaters will not be disturbed by the imposition of an artificial

Island right in the middle of Ernakulam backwaters.

(iii) The oil berth will be at a greater distance from the heavily populated foreshores of Ernakulam reducing fire hazard, which too in itself constitutes a substantial point for consideration.

(iv) The very long cherished aspirations of the local population for the development of the Bolghatty and Wallarpat Island areas in the north by getting bridge connections with the mainland Islands, will be fulfilled.

(c) Minister of Irrigation and Power has strongly recommended adoption of the Bolghatty Island Scheme described above. This is being processed actively and it is hoped that the work will be taken up as soon as possible.

Development and Expansion of Minor Ports in Western Coast

92. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated the possibility regarding the development and expansion of the minor ports in the Western Coast; and

(b) if so, the scope of development of these ports in Azheikkal, Tiliicherry, Beypore and Alleppy?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes.

(b) Of the four ports mentioned, Beypore Port has been selected for development under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scope of development of this Port as envisaged in the Scheme finalised now is for a commercial harbour for vessels upto

4.5 metres draught. The executive responsibility for the development of the remaining three ports vests in the Government of Kerala. The scope of development of these three Ports is indicated below:—

Azheikkal.—The State Government, after conducting a feasibility study/traffic survey etc., believe that this port can be developed into a medium sized harbour providing all weather facilities for deep sea fishing and medium sized cargo vessels and all sailing vessels.

Tillicherry.—The Government of Kerala have informed that, considered from the point of view of investment and return, no large scale development of this port is considered feasible.

Alleppy.—The Government of Kerala have proposed that this port may be made a subsidiary port of Cochin. The matter was discussed recently with the State Government authorities. As a result of discussion, it was agreed that the State Government would make a clear and self-contained proposal for consideration by the Government of India. This is awaited.

Taking over of Wholesale Trade in Foodgrains by States

93. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre had directed the States to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains; and

(b) if so, how many States have taken steps so far for the take-over of wholesale trade in foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government of India, in consultation with the Chief Ministers of the States, have accepted as a matter of policy, to take over the wholesale trade in wheat and rice by the

public agencies. Necessary steps are being taken by the State Governments to give the public agencies a more dominant role in the procurement and distribution of foodgrains and thereby eliminating the role of the middlemen.

National Health Scheme for Rural Areas

94. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3654 on the 28th August, 1972 on Report of the High Level Committee on National Health Scheme for Rural Areas and state:

(a) whether Government have received revised scheme for introducing National Health Scheme in the rural areas from all the States;

(b) if so, whether high level committee have since scrutinised the revised scheme; and

(c) when will the High Level Committee submit its Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). The National Health Scheme for Rural Areas and the suggestions received from the States were discussed with the State Health Ministers on the 2nd November, 1972 at Hyderabad. It was generally felt that the scheme should be made more elastic to provide choice to the States particularly in the matter of employment of MBBS/Practitioners of Indigenous systems of Medicine/Integrated System/Health Assistants etc. The scheme is now being revised in the light of these discussions.

National Health Scheme for Rural Areas

95. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Districts in each State selected for introducing

pilot projects under the National Health Scheme for Rural Areas;

(b) the considerations laid down for selection of the districts; and

(c) the extent of States' participation in the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) The districts in each State for starting the pilot projects under the National Health Scheme for Rural Areas are to be selected by the State Governments.

(b) No guidelines for the selection of districts etc. have been laid down. The State Governments are expected to select the districts on the basis of local conditions obtaining in each State.

(c) For effective and speedy implementation, it is proposed to recommend to the Planning Commission to treat this scheme as 100 per cent Centrally sponsored scheme at least for the first 10 years. Thereafter it may be reviewed to explore the possibility of making it a committed expenditure of the State Governments.

Elimination of Middlemen from Supply of milk to Delhi Milk Scheme

96. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any scheme to eliminate contractors and middle men from the supply of milk to Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) if so, the nature of measures proposed; and

(c) the extent to which it would lead to reduction in price of milk for consumers in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) In order to reduce dependence of contractors and middle-men and eliminate mal-practices likely in such a system, Government have taken steps to encourage the formation of cooperative societies of milk producers for supply of milk to Delhi Milk Scheme.

(b) A few of the measures adopted/proposed are:

(i) reduction in the amount of security deposits in the case of cooperative societies of milk producers, as compared to contractors, for supply of specified quantities of milk as per agreements executed with the cooperatives;

(ii) payment of a larger commission to cooperative societies, as compared to contractors, which fulfil the summer and rainy season quota of supply;

(iii) concessional terms of supply in respect of summer and rainy season quotas which are fixed at rates lower for cooperative societies than that of the contractors;

(iv) lower level of minimum supplies accepted from cooperative societies as compared to the contractors; and

(v) certain areas are being earmarked for collection of milk only from the cooperative societies under which further incentives may be provided to them for encouraging supply of milk to D.M.S.

(c) With the contemplated increase in the procurement of milk from the cooperative societies of milk producers and the expansion of the milk processing facilities currently in hand, D. M. S. will be able to effect economies of scale and improve their efficiency. It is not possible at this stage

to work out the precise effect of those economies on the price of milk to be charged from consumers.

Selection of Institutions for Science Studies

97. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has selected 100 Under-Graduate Colleges and Institutions for generating the right kind of climate for Science studies;

(b) if so, the criteria followed in selecting the Colleges and Institutions; and

(c) the mode and quantum of assistance given in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The University Grants Commission has so far selected 117 colleges for implementing various programmes/activities under the College Science Improvement Programme with a view to bringing about improvement in under-graduate science education.

(b) The Standing Advisory Committee of experts appointed by the Commission, selects colleges for participation in the College Science Improvement Programme on the basis of academic considerations such as physical facilities, staff etc., available with the colleges and their potentiality to undertake activities/projects for improving under-graduate science education. Suggestions are also invited from the Vice-Chancellors of Universities for this purpose.

(c) The quantum of assistance provided to each college is determined on the basis of projects/activities to be undertaken by them subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3,00,000 spread over a period of three years. Grants are released to the colleges on the basis of their implementation of the pro-

grammes. A total grant of Rs. 2,56,08,000 has so far been approved for payment to 93 colleges selected under the programme.

Condition of Sugar Mills in Bihar

98. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether condition of sugar mills in Bihar is very deplorable;

(b) whether a large number of sugar mills remain mostly closed;

(c) whether crores of rupees are payable to farmers by the sugar mills owners; and

(d) whether Government propose to nationalise those sugar mills and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. They may not be of optimum efficiency but are not in very deplorable condition.

(b) Out of 30 Sugar Mills in Bihar, 27 are expected to work this year; as against 25 last year.

(c) No, Sir. The position of cane price arrears in respect of sugar mills in Bihar as on 30-9-1972 is as follows:

	(In lakh Rupees)
1971-72 season	15.83 out of 1,491.31 payable
1970-71 season	14.58
1969-70 and earlier seasons.	21.30

(d) The Government have already appointed the Sugar Industry Inquiry Commission to undertake detailed and comprehensive studies of the working of the sugar industry, particularly in the context of the demand for its nationalisation. The matter will be examined on receipt of the report of the Commission.

Request from Indian Shippers to reshape Shipping Policy.

99. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian shippers have urged upon the Government to reshape its shipping policy in the interest of trade and have made certain suggestions in this regard;

(b) if so, whether these suggestions have since been examined by the Government; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). All-India Shippers Council and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have made certain suggestions for reappraising shipping policy. The recommendations were only in very general terms. The memorandum of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry deals *inter alia* with shippers' difficulties. The Federation has been advised to depute their representatives for further discussion. The suggestions made by All India Shippers Councils are under examination.

Opening of Schools for Deaf and Dumb

100. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for opening more schools for Deaf and Dumb in the country;

(b) if so, the location thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose during the year 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The responsibility for establishing these schools rests with the State Governments. The Government of India have primarily concerned themselves with the development of a National Centre for the Deaf which is at present located at Hyderabad.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Progress of setting up of National Crop Planning Board

101. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the progress made in the establishment of a National Crops Planning Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): No such proposal is being processed.

Increase in prices of Vanaspati since the Beginning of IV Five Year Plan

102. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of Vanaspati have again been increased recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the increases in Vanaspati prices since the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the total accumulated increase in these prices, the increase in cost of production of Vanaspati during the period and how far this increase in cost of production has been passed on to the consumer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The prices of vanaspati were last increas-

ed on the 9th November, 1972 by 10 paise per kg. in all the zones.

(b) The increase was necessitated by a rise in the prices of raw oils used in its manufacture during the preceeding fortnight.

(c) Vanaspati prices have been increased as well as reduced from time to time during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, particulars in regard to increases/reduction effected are shown in attached statement. The net increase during the period varied from Rs. 1.01 to Rs. 1.10 per kg. in the different zones. During the same period, the cost of production of vanaspati, including the cost of raw oils used in its manufacture, also increased by Rs. 0.92 to Rs. 1.21 per kg. in the different zones, vide details shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-3640/72].

Criticism on present Sugar Policy

103. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the observations of General Secretary of All India Sugarcane Growers' Association as reported in the *Hindustan Times* of 14th September, 1972 expressing fear that the present sugar policy of the Government would lead to continued shortage of sugar during the next year also; and

(b) if so, the modifications sought to be introduced by him in the Sugar Policy and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main suggestions made by him are:

Delinking of cane price from recovery, fixation of cane price

@ Rs. 11 per quintal and undertaking of studies to determine the actual cost of cultivation, etc. The views of Government on these are as under:—

(1) *Delinking of cane prices from recovery.*

The Minimum cane price is being fixed on recovery basis since 1962-63 in order to provide incentive to the cane growers to produce sugarcane of better quality. This is in consonance with the recommendation made by the Tariff Commission (1961).

(2) *Fixation of cane price at Rs. 11/- per quintal.*

The minimum sugar-cane price is determined after taking into account the recommendations received from the Governments of the sugar producing States, Associations of Sugar Cane Growers and Sugar Industry, Agricultural Prices Commission, etc. In fixing this price various factors such as the cost of production of sugarcane, the return to the grower from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities, the availability of sugar to the consumer at a fair price and the price at which the sugar produced from sugar cane is sold by producers of sugar, are also taken into account. The fixation of statutory minimum cane price at Rs. 11 would have resulted in increasing the price of levy sugar abnormally, apart from aggravating the inflationary situation.

(3) *Undertaking of studies to determine the actual cost of cultivation of sugarcane and a remunerative price to the growers.*

Under a comprehensive scheme undertaken by the Government since 1970-71,

studies of cost of cultivation of different principal crops including sugarcane are being taken up by rotation for a period of one year followed by a study of a sub-sample in the following years so as to facilitate the formulation of price policy.

(4) *Nationalisation of sugar mills.*

The Government have already appointed the Sugar Industry Inquiry Commission to undertake detailed and comprehensive studies of sugar industry particularly in the context of the demand for its nationalisation. The matter will be examined on receipt of the report of the Commission.

(5) *Complete Government control over the distribution system.*

In the times of shortage, full control on sugar acts as a disincentive to sugarcane growers who cannot get a price higher than the statutory minimum for their cane. Under the scheme of partial control which the Government have decided to continue, on the other hand, the factories are able to pay higher price than the statutory minimum for the cane as a result of the extra realisations accruing to them from sale of sugar in the open market and thereby augment the sugar production.

Central Assistance for famine relief and drought-hit Orissa

104. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the famine relief schemes for drought-hit areas of Orissa sanctioned by the Central Government this year; and

(b) the total Central assistance granted for famine relief measures in

that State and that asked for by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). On the basis of the recommendations of the Central Teams, which visited the State earlier, the following ceilings of expenditure for the purposes of Central assistance for various relief measures, including drought relief covering the period April-June, 1972, and July-October, 1972 respectively, were fixed by the Government of India:

Relief Measures	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Ceiling for April-June, '72	Ceiling for July-Oct., '72
1. House building grants including grants to Harijans and Scheduled tribes for repair of houses . . .	30	15
2. Grants to educational institutions . . .	40	
3. Misc. contingent expenditure including transport cost . . .	20	70
4. Test relief works . . .	100	325
5. Repairs to roads & bridges . . .	15	
6. Repairs to irrigation and flood control works and embankments . . .	100	..
7. Gratuitous relief . . .		100
8. Public health measures . . .		25
9. Grants to fishermen, artisans etc. . . .		10
10. Cattle purchase loan . . .		25
11. Loans to fishermen, artisans etc. . . .		10
12. Minor irrigation schemes	53
TOTAL . . .	305	633

The State Government put forward a demand of about Rs. 20 crores for various natural calamities to the last Central Team, which visited the State in October, 1972 to review the situation. The report of this team is expected shortly. Meanwhile, an amount of Rs. 4 crores has been released to the State Government.

Under the Emergency Production Programme, an amount of Rs. 1.595 crores has been released against the administrative approval of Rs. 6.40 crores for special minor irrigation schemes. Besides, Rs. 5.00 crores has also been released as short term loan for agricultural inputs.

Instructions to General Insurance Companies on Crop Insurance

105. **SHRI D. K. PANDA:**
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the General Insurance Companies to take up Crop Insurance in selected Districts of different States on an experimental basis, pending a final decision in the matter; and

(b) if so, the details of the instructions given to the General Insurance Companies in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). The Government have taken a decision to request the General Insurance Corporation, as soon as it is set up, to undertake a pilot scheme of Crop Insurance in selected districts for selected crops on an experimental basis, similar to that already being implemented by the Life Insurance Corporation for Hybrid-4 Cotton in Gujarat.

Opening of Fair Price Shops in the Country

106. **SHRI D. K. PANDA:**
SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have given a directive to all the

States to open fair-price shops;

(b) if so, number of shops State-wise; and

(c) the price list in each State;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3641/72].

(c) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as and when received.

Implementation of Recommendations of Dairy Conference held during 1971 and 1972

107. **SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3688 on the 24th April, 1972 regarding the recommendations of Dairy Conference held in February, 1971, and state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to examine and implement recommendations of the Dairy Conference held in 1971 and 1972; and

(b) the progress in regard to the programme of 'Operation Flood' and aid received and utilised therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Recommendations of the 8th Dairy Industry Conference held in February, 1971 have been examined in this Ministry. These recommendations are of general nature covering broad principles for planning and development of the dairy industry, and are kept in view at the time of formulation of plans. These recommendations have also been brought to the notice of various Ministries, State Governments and the Indian Dairy Corporation for implementation as far as feasible.

The Government have also recently received from the Indian Dairy Science

Association, recommendations made by the 9th Dairy Industry Conference held in March, 1972. These recommendations are under examination of the Government.

(b) The following progress has been made so far under "Operation Flood" programme:—

- (i) A Government Company, namely, Indian Dairy Corporation with its Headquarters at Burode with a paid up share capital of Rs. 1.00 crore was set up in February, 1970 to implement Operation Flood Programme in consultation with the State Governments and other agencies;
- (ii) W.P.F. donated commodities to the extent of 23,936 tonnes of skim Milk Powder and 8,839 tonnes of Butter Oil have been imported upto October 1972 for recombination into liquid milk and their sale to consumers through Public Sector liquid milk plants at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. The value of the funds generated from the sale of these commodities amounts to Rs. 12.62 crores;
- (iii) An expenditure of Rs. 9.75 crores has been incurred upto end of September 1972 for implementation of the following Action items:

Action Item No.	Subject	Amount Rs. in Crores
I	2	3
I	Expansion of four cities milk plants . . .	1.29
II	Establishment of new dairies in four cities . . .	0.87
III	Storage and long distance milk transport facilities .	
IV	Milk Collection and chilling centres . . .	0.03
V	Feeder balancing milk plants . . .	4.64

1	2	3
VI	Resettlement of city kept cattle and buffaloes . . .	0.80
VII	Increasing milk production by providing technical inputs . . .	0.59
VIII	Development of improved milch animals . . .	0.18
IX	Organisation of rural procurement of milk . . .	
X	Project planning, implementation and manpower development . . .	0.45
XI	Storage inland transportation and other miscellaneous charges on W.F.P. commodities . . .	0.72
	Expenditure incurred but yet to be distributed to various Action items . . .	0.90
	TOTAL . . .	9.75

Under Operation Flood, Indian Dairy Corporation acting as agents of Central Government have received assistance from the various external agencies to the extent as stated below:—

- (i) *World Food Programme*.—23,936 tonnes of skimmed milk powder and 8,839 tonnes of butter oil were received from world Food Programme upto end of October, 1972. Out of these 16,331 tonnes of skim milk powder and 4,812 tonnes of butter oil were despatched to the public sector milk schemes of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and their feeder balancing dairies for recombination into liquid milk and their supply to the consumers.
- (ii) *UNICEF*.—Dairy processing equipment and components and stainless steel materials of the value of U.S. \$ 2.44 million have been agreed to be given by UNICEF for 1st phase of Operation Flood Programme.

Indents have been placed on UNICEF for the entire equipment against which part supply have also been received.

(iii) *UNDP technical assistance*.—The services of seven Foreign Experts have been secured for assisting in the technical aspects of planning and implementation of Operation Flood. These comprise one Management and Marketing Expert, two Dairy Design Engineers and four Dairy Erection Engineers. Their services are being utilized for planning and erection of dairy processing plants and feeder balancing dairies under operation flood.

(iv) *Foreign Credits*.—Contracts involving foreign credits to the extent of Rs. 3.33 crores have been concluded for the import of dairy processing equipment, components and stainless steel materials.

Production and distribution of Ghee, Butter and Ice cream by Delhi Milk Scheme (Month-wise)

108. **SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 536 on the 24th April, 1972 regarding the daily collection and distribution of milk by Delhi Milk Scheme and use of excess fat therein and state;

(a) the month-wise production and distribution of ghee, butter and ice-cream by the D. M. S. during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for not converting the entire fat into standard milk for supply to citizens even in the face of acute shortage of liquid milk in the capital; and

(c) the month-wise average fat-content of milk collected by D.M.S. and the use of powder and butter-oil for making standard milk with total availability, losses of fat and disposal of

rejected milk products during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A Statement (Statement I) is laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) The fat is primarily used for processed milk supply and only surplus fat is used for manufacture of products like Ghee, butter and ice-cream. Liquid milk is given first priority. The limiting factor which accounts for restricted supply is not the non-availability of fat but the limited handling capacity of the milk dairy. Steps are under way to step up the handling capacity in the near future.

(c) A statement (Statement No. II) is laid on the table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3642/72].

Step to reduce import of Dairy Products

109. **SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question No. 4560 dated 1st May, 1972 regarding production and import of milk and milk products and state:

(a) the steps taken or being taken to progressively reduce import of dairy products and to encourage indigenous production through setting up of new unit or allowing expansion of existing units with a view to saving foreign exchange and helping rural economy;

(b) the broad outlines of the programme envisaged in the Fourth Plan; and

(c) the details regarding the sanctioning of new units for dairy products in the public and private sectors, provision of foreign exchange for import of dairy equipment and spares during the last three years and statement showing disposal of applications for new units and expansion of existing units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). With the progressive development of the dairy industry through our National Plans, it has been possible to reduce dependence on import of milk products to meet our demands. At present no milk products except skim powder is imported. To off-set the imbalance of milk production between lean and flush periods, some quantity of skim milk powder is being imported every year.

With a view to progressively reducing import of skim milk powder and to encourage indigenous production, efforts are being made to create capacities either by setting up new units or by expansion of existing units in such areas where marketable surplus fluid milk is available. Such units are being linked up with rural milk collection-cum-chilling centres on co-operative lines.

(c) Information in this regard is not readily available. This is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

चावल की किस्म में सुधार करने के बारे में मई, 1972 में रोम में आयोजित सम्मेलन

110. **श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिवार :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या चावल की किस्मों में सुधार करने के लिये 10 मई से 12 मई, 1972 तक रोम में एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन हुआ था;

(ख) क्या सम्मेलन में विचारणीय विषय तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों से सम्बन्धित था; और

(ग) भारत सरकार की ओर से सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाले विशेषज्ञों के नाम क्या हैं?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब पी. शिन्दे): (क) खाद्य और कृषि संगठन की "चावल बर्गीकरण तथा मानकीकरण" विषयक उप शाखा का 7वां अधिवेशन 10 से 12 मई, 1972 तक रोम में हुआ था ।

(ख) इसकी कार्यसूची में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में चावल बर्गीकरण के संशोधित प्रतिमान के लिये प्रस्तावों व छिलका उतारने तथा तत्सम्बन्धी विषयों में डिग्री निर्धारण के लिये सम्भव निष्पक्ष परीक्षणों के बारे में विचार करना शामिल था । इसके लिये एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को नियुक्त करना आवश्यक था जो इन विषयों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी और व्यावहारिक अनुभव रखता हो ।

(ग) अतः सरकार की ओर से खाद्य विभाग के उप-महानिदेशक को इन काम पर लगाया गया था ।

(a) Proposals for meeting the situation arising from the unseasonal monsoon in the State were received from the Government of Kerala in the last week of August, 1972. These related to (i) execution of pending lift irrigation schemes in all districts, (ii) energisation of pumpsets, (iii) construction of field channels and (iv) loan to the Agro-Industries Corporation for supplying diesel and electric pump sets to the cultivators. These schemes were examined in the Ministry of Agriculture but it was found that they lacked details.

(b) On 28th and 29th September, 1972, the Area Officer designated for Kerala visited the State to assess the loss of foodgrains production caused by the unseasonal monsoon during the kharif season and suggest measures to make good the shortfalls. On the basis of his recommendations, the Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 2.0 crores to the State Government to implement the following Minor Irrigation Programme:—

Amount
sanctioned
(Rs. in lakhs)

Food Production Scheme from Kerala

111. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any scheme recently from Kerala for the development of food production;

(b) if so, when the scheme was received and the main features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government on the scheme?

1. Minor Irrigation Schemes (These are continuing Minor Irrigation Works, mostly for improving the reservoirs so that they can irrigate more area)	100.00
2. Energisation of pumpsets (This is a loan to the Kerala State Electricity Board to energise additional 2,000 pumpsets)	50.00
3. Provision of pumpsets to Panchayats (Under this scheme, 400 pumpsets will be supplied to Panchayats free of cost)	50.00
TOTAL	200.00

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(c) Out of Rs. 2.0 crores, Rs. 50.0 lakhs, representing 25 per cent has been released as the first instalment. Subsequent instalments are to be released on a review of the progress of a expenditure and performance of the programme from time to time. These programme have to be completed by the 31st March, 1973 so that they could help in increasing crop production during the rabi and summer seasons, 1972-73.

Besides, a short-term loan of Rs. 1.25 crores has also been released to the State Government for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides.

अन्तर्राज्यीय सड़कों पर पुलों के निर्माण के लिए राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता

112. श्री नाथूराम अहिरावर : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान अन्तर्राज्यीय मार्गों पर पुलों के निर्माण के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किन-किन राज्यों का वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है और प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश भी इन राज्यों में से एक है, और क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में निर्णय लेते समय राज्य के क्षेत्रफल और 7200 किलोमीटर की परिधि को ध्यान में रखा गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

संस्वीकृत कार्य विभाग तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) . मध्य प्रदेश के लिए 44 लाख रुपये का ऋण स्वीकृत किया गया है । संचार सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करने और सड़कों द्वारा सेवित क्षेत्रों के आर्थिक विकास में सहायता देने संबंधी कार्यक्रम के मूल उद्देश्यों को दृष्टिकोण में रखते हुए उपलब्ध साधनों, विभिन्न राज्यों में प्राप्त कुल मांगों और स्वयंराज्य सरकारों द्वारा सूचित प्रत्येक योजनाओं की परस्पर प्राथमिकता के आधार पर ही प्रत्येक राज्य को ऋण सहायता देने का फैसला किया जाता है ।

विवरण

अन्तर्राज्य या आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के लिए , केन्द्रीय सहायता कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अन्तर्राज्य सड़कों पर पुल निर्माण हेतु चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में जिन राज्यों को ऋण सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की गई है की सूची ।

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	अन्तर्राज्य पुलों के लिए स्वीकृत ऋण की रकम
		हथिये लाखों में
1	2	3
1.	आसाम	30.00
2.	बिहार	38.00*

1	2	3
3. गुजरात		10.00
4. हरियाणा		100.00
5. मध्य प्रदेश		44.00*
6. महाराष्ट्र		50.00
7. मैसूर		70.00
8. उड़ीसा		46.00*
9. राजस्थान		155.00*
10. उत्तर प्रदेश		84.00*
11. पश्चिम बंगाल		37.00**

*इसके साथ साथ इसमें कुछ उन पुलों की 50 प्रतिशत लागत शामिल है जिनकी लागत पड़ोसी राज्यों द्वारा 50:50 आधार पर बंटी है, क्योंकि संबंधित पुल दोनों राज्यों की सीमा पर पड़ते हैं।

**उस पुल की लागत का 50 प्रतिशत दिखाता है जिसकी लागत पश्चिम बंगाल और उड़ीसा के बीच 50:50 आधार पर बंटी जा रही है।

Recovery of loans and advances paid to Jayanti Shipping Company and Shri Dharma Teja

113. SHRI SEZHIYAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the recovery of loans and advances paid to the Jayanti Shipping Company and to Shri Dharma Teja;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made by Government to fix responsibility on the Government officials who colluded with Shri Dharma Teja in the embezzlement of the funds; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No loans have been advanced by the Shipping Development Fund Committee to Dr. Dharma Teja. The loans advanced by the said Committee to Jayanti Shipping Company are being realised in terms of the Loan Agreements.

(b) No Government official has been accused of such collusion.

(c) Does not arise.

Levy of a Health Cess to finance Medical and Health Programmes

114. SHRI SEZHIYAN:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered any proposal to levy a Health Cess to finance medical and health programmes;

(b) the amount expected to be raised by the health cess; and

(c) the priorities in the health and medical programme to be attended to by cess collections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). The Conference of Health Ministers' held in New Delhi on the 25th and 26th July, 1972, adopted the following Resolution:—

“Recognising that huge resources are required for giving even minimum standard of medical care to the people, realising that in all countries and in some parts of India some charges are levied for health care, resolves that State Governments may take steps to raise resources either

by imposing a health cess or by direct charges, or by any other means as may be dictated by local conditions for this purpose."

This Resolution has been forwarded to all the State Governments for taking further action in the matter.

Rural Drinking Water Scheme

115. SHRI SEZHIYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in providing proper drinking water facilities to all villages in the country;

(b) the plan target and the achievements so far; and

(c) whether any crash programme on time bound basis has been considered on this; and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, administered by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, about 22,171 villages have been provided with piped water supply/tubewells upto 31st March, 1972. In addition, there are other Schemes like wells construction programme and programme for backward classes etc. administered by the Departments of Community Development and Social Welfare respectively under which facilities for drinking water are provided in the villages.

(b) During the IV Plan period, 10,369 villages are to be covered with piped water supply under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. According to the available information 4,060 villages have been covered under the programme during the first 3 years of the IV Plan.

(c) Yes. A central scheme for accelerated programme of rural water supply has been initiated from this

year. Under this scheme the States and Union Territories will be given 100 per cent financial assistance over and about the amount provided in their Plan. During the current financial year, Rs. 20 crores have been allocated to the various State Government/Union Territories.

The object of scheme is to provide drinking water in selected regions in each State where either there is no source of water or the area is suffering from public health hazards like cholera endemicity, guineaworm infestation and excessive fluorides etc. or where the weaker section of the society are in urgent need of water.

116. श्री नानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने सूखे से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में खाद्यान्न की आपूर्ति मात्रा में की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार राज्य को कितना खाद्यान्न भेजा गया ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री

(श्री अण्णासाहेब की० शिन्दे) : (क) केन्द्रीय पूल में स्टॉक के स्तर और राज्यों की सापेक्ष आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए विभिन्न राज्यों की उचित जरूरतें पूरी करने के लिए खाद्यान्न सप्लाई किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) बिहार सरकार को जनवरी से सितम्बर, 1972 तक निम्नलिखित मात्रा में खाद्यान्न सप्लाई किए गए हैं:—

(हज़ार मी० टन)		
चावल	•	6.9
गेहूं		474.8
मोटे अनाज		15.7
जोड़		497.4

इन के अलावा, अक्टूबर और नवम्बर, 1972 के महीनों के लिए 1,35,000 मी० टन गेहूं 30,000 मी० टन मोटे अनाज और 5,000 मी० टन चावल आवंटित किया गया है।

Three-storeyed Car Park in New Delhi

117. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-storeyed car park in the heart of New Delhi is lying desolate and disused for more than 18 months;

(b) whether this car park was constructed outside the scope of Delhi Master Plan; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against authorities concerned for violating Delhi Master Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) No, Sir. However, the first three floors and the basement of a 10 storey building constructed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee have been earmarked for parking.

The Committee have allotted the basement and the second floor to the various offices located in the building. The parking space on the first and second floors is intended to be allotted to individuals. About 50 per cent of the space on the first floor has already been licenced. The remaining space will be allotted as early as possible.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Cancellation of Rajasthan State Electricity Board's pending order with the Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd.

118. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have found out the reasons for the Rajasthan State Electricity Board cancelling a pending order worth about Rs. 1 crore with the Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd.;

(b) whether Government have found out the reasons for new orders for poles not forthcoming; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to help the Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd. in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes. The reason for cancellation of the order by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board is that some local private manufacturers had offered to supply poles to the Board at rates cheaper than those of the Hindustan Housing Factory.

(b) Yes. The new orders for poles are not forthcoming on the same scale as before because some local manu-

facturers are now offering poles at rates cheaper than those of the Hindustan Housing Factory.

(c) The concerned neighbouring State Electricity Boards have been requested to consider some price preference particularly due to the superior quality of poles manufactured by the Hindustan Housing Factory.

Orders with Hindustan Shipyard

119. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Shipyard has no orders in sight beyond 1974;

(b) whether out of 39 vessels ordered by the Shipping Corporation of India only 7 are to be built in the country; and

(c) if so, the reasons for placing orders outside the country for the remaining 32 ships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA):

(a) According to the present order Book position of the Hindustan Shipyard the last vessel on order is scheduled for delivery in June, 1975. However, as per the present schedule of construction in this Shipyard the first vacancy of berth is expected to occur early in 1974. Negotiations with Indian Shipping Lines for more orders are in progress.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Purchase of the ships from abroad has been approved after taking into account the capacity of indigenous shipyards, the delivery schedules and the need to acquire the specialized and other ships to achieve the Fourth Plan target of shipping tonnage.

Admission of Children of Ex-servicemen to Kendriya Vidyalayas

120. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to para 89, Chapter 10 of the Education Code, the children of Ex-Servicemen are not eligible for admission to Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) whether the Principal of the Central School at Babina refused admission to Ex-Servicemen's children under this rule; and

(c) whether Government propose to remove this handicap experienced by the children of the Ex-Servicemen?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (c). The children of Ex-servicemen are considered for admission to Kendriya Vidyalayas.

(b) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Foodgrains missing from F.C.I. Godowns in Orissa

121. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 7,000 tonnes of foodgrains worth about Rs. 75 lakhs have vanished from the godowns of purchasing and storage agents of the Food Corporation of India in Orissa;

(b) whether the relevant documents covering the storage are missing; and

(c) the action taken by the Food Corporation of India to make good this loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) Shortage of over 7,000 tonnes of paddy and rice was found with the Miller-Purchasing Agents and Storage Agents of the Food Corporation of India in Orissa. The value of these stocks is reported to be approximately Rs. 60 lakhs.

(b) No documents are reported to be missing.

(c) The following actions have been taken by the Food Corporation of India:

- (i) Claims have been preferred with the Insurance Companies in the case of shortages detected.
- (ii) Claims have also been preferred against the Insurance Companies in cases in which advances were outstanding.
- (iii) The Corporation is taking legal action against the defaulting agents as per the terms and conditions of the agreements with them.
- (iv) The Government of Orissa have also initiated action under the Orissa Rice and Paddy Control Order, 1965 and 15 millers in Bolangir and Sambalpur districts are reported to have been arrested already on detection of shortages as a result of physical verification of stocks.

India's reaction to shooting down of Israeli sportsmen by Arab guerillas in Munich

**122. SHRI P. M. MEHTA;
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether during this year sports in Munich, the Arab Guerillas shot down the Israeli sportsmen;

(b) if so, whether India did not condemn the action of the Arab Guerillas;

(c) whether India has asked the International Olympic Committee to take serious action in future on such incidents; and

(d) whether India is likely to give any solution in this regard if so, the proposals likely to be moved in the International Olympic Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The official spokesman of the Government of India in a statement issued on 6th September, 1972 expressed his shock at this tragedy and condemned the action.

(c) and (d). The Indian Olympic Association which was consulted has informed that arrangements for holding the games including safety of the participants are made by the city which hosts the event. The International Olympic Committee is fully seized of the position.

Procurement price for paddy and rice for the year 1972-73 as suggested by A.P.C.

**123. SHRI P. M. MEHTA;
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Prices Commission has suggested higher procurement price for paddy and rice for the year 1972-73, if so, what was the total increase;

(b) whether this report of Agricultural Prices Commission was discussed during the Chief Ministers' Conference held recently, if so, whether the Chief Ministers did not agree to its recommendations; and

(c) what were the difference of opinion among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) The Agricultural Prices Commission in its report on Price Policy for Kharif Cereals for 1972-73 recommended that for standard varieties of paddy, the procurement prices for 1972-73 season be raised by Rs. 2 per quintal in States where the current procurement prices are Rs. 54 per quintal or below and by Re. 1 where they are Rs. 55 per quintal. In the case of States where the current procurement prices for the standard varieties of paddy are already Rs. 56 per quintal or above, the Agricultural Prices Commission did not recommend any increase in price. The Commission has further recommended that the procurement prices for other varieties may be fixed keeping in view the normal varietal differences. As regards the prices of rice, the A.P.C. recommended that in all cases of increase in paddy prices the procurement prices for rice may be upgraded correspondingly.

(b) and (c). The report of the Agricultural Prices Commission was considered at the Conference of Chief Ministers held at New Delhi on 30-9-72. The Chief Ministers generally accepted the procurement prices of paddy and rice recommended by the Commission.

Conference of Food and Agriculture Organisation held during October, 1972 in Delhi

124. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of F.A.O. was held on 17th October, 1972 in Delhi;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at;

(c) the number and names of countries which participated in the Conference; and

(d) whether Government has examined the recommendations of the Food and Agriculture Organization Conference?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The 11th FAO Regional Conference was held in New Delhi from the 17th to the 27th October, 1972. The list of the Member-countries which participated and the Agenda which was discussed at the Conference are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3643/72]. The official copy of the proceedings has not yet been received from FAO headquarters at Rome.

Planned Cropping in the country

125. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current year is a test case in the field of planned cropping in India;

(b) if so, whether the Director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has stated that

the degree of success in this year's planned cropping will not only be an Index to the National will but will also indicate the degree of achievement in the field of Agriculture research;

(c) if so, the main features of this year's crop plan; and

(d) whether U.S. Agriculture Department has painted a gloomy picture of the state of Indian Agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir. Planned efforts have been initiated on a large scale during this year to mitigate to the extent possible the shortfall in food production caused by aberrant weather during the kharif season.

(b) In an ex-tempore lecture on "Crop planning for aberrant weather" the Director-General of I.C.A.R. referred to the new possibilities now open for making mid-year corrections in crop planning in order to offset some of the losses caused by aberrant weather. For example, if groundnut crop is damaged during the kharif season, sunflower, sunflower and summer groundnut production programmes can be taken up on a large scale. Dr. Swaminathan mentioned that being a large country with fairly extensive irrigation facilities and opportunities for intensive cultivation, the country should try to produce more food during the rabi season to compensate for the loss during the kharif season. He further mentioned that the degree of success of the emergency programme would depend upon the national will to implement the programme in all its details and the efficiency of the extension and development agencies of State Governments.

(c) the main features of this year's crop plan are to cover up the shortfall of Kharif season through emergency Rabi-Summer production pro-

gramme with the qualitative use of available inputs, particularly fertilizers and irrigation, for achieving the maximum per unit production.

(d) No such information is available with the Government.

Financial Assistance for providing Cheap Housing to Poor Tenants displaced under Bombay Town Planning Scheme

126. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a Memorandum from the Maharashtra State Government and Tenants' Organisation from the City of Bombay demanding adequate financial assistance for providing cheap housing to poor tenants displaced under Bombay City Town Planning Scheme; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) and (b) No such Memorandum has been received from Maharashtra State Government and Tenants' Organisation from the City of Bombay. A representation in this regard has, however, been received from the Santacruz Tenants and Civic Welfare Association, Bombay-29. As the matter concerns the State Government, the representation has been forwarded to the Government of Maharashtra for necessary action.

Demand for running grades of salaries for university and college teachers

127. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Orga-

nisations of University and College teachers demanding the running grades of salaries; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered these representations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being examined by the Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges, appointed by the University Grants Commission. The report of the Committee is likely to be available by the end of the year.

Allegation of Unauthorised Indians in the Munich Olympics

128. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

SHRI PILOO MODY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been allegations that unauthorised persons were accommodated in the Indian quarter in the Olympic village in Munich during the recent Olympic games;

(b) whether there have also been allegations that several unauthorised persons participated in the march past of the Indian Contingent on the opening day of the Olympics;

(c) whether the West German Press had reported that Indian Wrestlers had to sleep on the floor as there was too much crowd in the Indian Camp; and

(d) whether Government have made any investigation into these allegations, if so, the findings thereof and the action, if any, taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):

(a) to (c) Yes Sir.

(d) The allegations as at (a) and (c) were looked into and were found baseless.

As regards allegation at (b), the Chief-de-Mission of the Indian Olympic contingent in his report has stated that he in his own discretion had allowed two individuals who were not members of the Indian contingent but connected with the Indian Olympic Association to participate in the march past.

The reason given by him is that in the march past rehearsal it was observed by him that there was "blank file" and uneven distribution of men which looked awkward. It is for this reason he directed participation by the above mentioned two individuals.

Decline in the movement of General Cargo on the Coast

129. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Malabar Steamship Company made a complaint to the Government that the movement of general cargo on the coast has been on decline owing to prohibitive cost of ports and stevedoring expenses at all ports particularly Calcutta;

(b) whether there is negligible movement of general cargo from Calcutta to other ports;

(c) whether the movement of general cargo between Bombay and Malabar ports is also considerably reduced; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) No complaint has been received from the Malabar Steamship Co. Ltd. in the matter.

(b) There is a downward trend in the movement of general cargo from Calcutta to other coastal ports.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The traffic of general cargo between Bombay and Malabar ports and vice versa has gone down from 1,58,000 tonnes in 1967 to 59,000 tonnes in 1971.

Revision of Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958

130. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 27 on the 31st July, 1972 regarding the Delhi Rent Control Act and state:

(a) whether the comments and suggestions of the members of the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Works and Housing on the Report of the Departmental Committee, referred to them in October, 1971, have since been received and examined by the Government;

(b) if not, whether some time-limit has been fixed within which the members of the Advisory Committee are required to send their remarks/suggestions and if so, the particular thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the recommendations of the Committee, the suggestions of the Advisory Committee thereon and steps Government propose to take for immediate decision thereon?

* THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHAYAYA):

(a) No. Comments of the Members of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Works and Housing have not been received.

(b) No. The Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Works and Housing were first addressed on the

12th October, 1971, followed by reminders. No remarks or suggestions have been received from the members of the Consultative Committee.

(c) If no comments are received from the members of the Consultative Committee even after the next reminder, further steps required to be taken for considering the recommendations will be initiated.

Construction work of incomplete eight-storeyed flats in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi

131. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether action has been initiated in giving further construction work of incomplete eight-storeyed Type IV government flats in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi; if so, the persons to whom the contract has been given;

(b) whether the new contractor is the relative of the old contractor who has stopped the work and the reasons for which this particular contractor has been selected;

(c) the revised target of the completion of these quarters and the revised cost of construction; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the construction work goes according to the schedule and that the cost is not revised again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHAYAYA):

(a) and (b) The tenders, received for the balance work, are under consideration, and the work has not yet been awarded to any contractor.

(c) Revised target date of completion will be fixed at the time of award of the work. Revised cost of construction has not been estimated so far.

(d) Efforts are being made to award the balance work at reasonable rates.

Performance of Co-operative Sector during Fourth Plan

132. SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD
SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of the Co-operative Sector, particularly of agricultural units, for which a pivotal role has been assigned in the Fourth Plan, has fallen short of expectations;

(b) if so, the main reasons; and

(c) the extent to which the performance of Co-operative Societies has fallen short?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) In quantitative terms the performance of the co-operative sector has been more satisfactory in certain programmes than in others. The movement has not yet completely overcome some basic problems such as organisational weaknesses of primary credit structure, managerial inadequacies, inadequate mobilisation of resources by the cooperative banks, poor recovery of previous loans and increase in overdues. Certain external factors also affect the performance of cooperatives such as non-availability of adequate supplies of fertilisers, inadequacy of distribution margin in fertilisers, inadequacy of technical grade material for pesticides, scarcity of iron and steel for fabrication of agricultural implements and lack of technical personnel for running the units. The relaxation of controls on foodgrains and sugar has also affected the performance of consumer cooperatives.

The spread and the strength of the cooperative movement has not been uniform in the various regions of the country; for instance in the eastern States the development of cooperatives leaves something to be desired. Constant attention is being paid to the overcoming of these problems. In

spite of these difficulties and weakness there have been notable achievements in some sectors of cooperative movement.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3644/72].

Advance increments to the Diploma Holder Junior Engineers

133. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.P.W.D. has accepted the principle of grant of six advance increments to the Diploma Holder Junior Engineers on their acquiring a degree qualifications irrespective of the stage at which they might be drawing their pay in the scale of Rs. 180—380;

(b) if so, whether the Department has made a specific mention in this respect in the reference made to the Third Pay Commission by the Department, if so, their main recommendations; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADH-
YAYA): (a) and (b). Engineer-in-
Chief, C.P.W.D. has recommended to the Third Pay Commission that the Diploma Holder Junior Engineers may be granted six advance increments in the scale on their acquiring degree qualification during their service.

(c) Does not arise.

Approach Paper on target for short-term credit during fifth plan

134. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRA-
SAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Agriculture Ministry have prepared an Approach

Paper to the Fifth Plan on Co-operatives and has recommended a target for short-term credit of Rs. 12,00 crores to be achieved by 1978-79;

(b) if so, main features of the Approach Paper for Co-operatives prepared by the Ministry; and

(c) the total target for co-operatives during the Fourth plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) The Ministry have prepared an approach paper on Co-operation in the Fifth Plan and recommended a target of Rs. 12,00 crores in 78-79 for short-term credit.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3645/72].

Supply of Foodgrains by Burma

135. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have approached Burma for 50,000 tonnes of foodgrains to meet the food situation in the country;

(b) if so, whether they have agreed to supply; and

(c) if so, when and at what cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Sugar Production during 1970-71 and 1971-72

136. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Indian Sugar Mills Association, Sugar production in July, the 10th month of the 1971-72 season was "nil" as against 21,000 tonnes during the corresponding month of the last season; and

(b) if so, the total production of sugar during the first 10 months of 1971-72 season and 1970-71?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. It was however not correct as the actual production in July 1972 was 16,000 tonnes as against 21,000 tonnes in July, 1971.

(b) The total production of sugar during the first 10 months of 1971-72 was 30.62 lakh tonnes compared to 37.07 lakh tonnes in the corresponding period of 1970-71.

Famine relief in Gujarat

137. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Gujarat the famine has affected 11 of the 19 districts of the State;

(b) if so, whether there have been any starvation deaths also;

(c) whether State Government had prepared Rs. 50/- crores plan for famine relief works; and

(d) if so, whether Centre had agreed to help the State in implementing this plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) The State Government has reported that 19 districts of the State have been affected by drought.

(b) The State Government has not reported any cases of deaths due to starvation.

(c) and (d). The State Government had indicated to the Central Team which visited the State in September, 1972, that Rs. 37 crores would be required for organising relief for the current year and the next year. The Central team recommended Rs. 6.90 crores as the ceiling for expenditure which has been accepted by the Government of India.

Postmortem of death cases in hospitals

138. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of the Health Ministry is aware of the fact that the modern Medical Science requires for its further development that all cases of death in hospitals should be postmortem, by which process the correctness of the diagnosis of the diseases of the patients who die could be ascertained;

(b) if so, whether the relatives of the patients are being educated for the purpose, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Ministry are aware of the fact that in all civilised countries the relatives of the patients have to sign the postmortem agreement forms in case the patient dies in cause of treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The response is not very encouraging.

(c) Yes, but the medical postmortem is purely voluntary, dependent upon the willingness of the heirs of the deceased. There is no legislation for compulsory autopsies.

Functioning of Fair Price Shops in the country

139. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 20 per cent of the existing Fair Price Shops are not functioning; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to function them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Taking over of Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta

140. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to take over the Baptist Mission Press, 41-A, A. J. Bose Road, Calcutta (West Bengal) from the foreign owners; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Works and Housing has no such proposal.

Protocol re: Inland Water Transport between India and Bangladesh

141. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Protocol regarding inland water transport has been signed between India and Bangladesh connecting West Bengal and Assam; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the Protocol are:

- (i) The two Governments have agreed to make mutually beneficial arrangements for the use of their waterways for commerce between the two countries and for passage of goods between two places in one country through the territory of the other.
- (ii) Each country will maintain the river routes falling within its territory in a navigable condition and provide aids for running vessels at night.
- (iii) Hydrographic surveys will be undertaken on the different routes by the concerned Government if so desired by the other.
- (iv) The survey certificates and other documents issued by the appropriate authorities in one country for the vessels registered in it and running to or through the other will be recognised and accepted as valid by the other.
- (v) Vessels in transit through one country will not engage in inter-country trade and will not take or discharge cargo or passengers in the

country through which they are passing.

- (vi) The two countries will endeavour to carry inter-country trade on equal tonnage basis and the freight rate charged would, to the extent practicable, be uniform for inter-country traffic.
- (vii) Both countries have agreed to reduce customs documentation and other requirements to the essential minimum and to have customs stations at or near the point of entry and exit in each country.
- (viii) The Protocol will remain in force for an initial period of five years with effect from 1st November, 1972.

Addition to Indian shipping tonnage during IV Plan period

142. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether addition to Indian Shipping tonnage had been rather slow during the Fourth Plan period;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps envisaged to ensure quicker growth of Indian tonnage?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The Fourth Plan envisages a tonnage target of 40.00 lakhs GRT. including ships on order. As on 1st October 1972, the operative tonnage on the Indian Register was 25.87 lakhs GRT and in addition, tonnage to the extent of about 14.98 lakhs GRT is firmly on order. Even after accounting for the scrapping of overaged ships, orders for about 1.13 lakhs GRT have only to be placed to achieve the IV Plan target.

The operative tonnage at the end of the Fourth Plan is expected to be 30 lakhs GRT as against the Fourth Plan target of 35 lakhs GRT. The balance orders would mature in the early part of the Fifth Plan. This is due to the fact that as a result of pressure of orders on the shipyards, deliveries of new ships have been maturing 3 to 4 years after placing of the orders.

(c) The main steps taken by Government to ensure quicker growth of Indian tonnage are:

- (a) Grant of loans on concessional terms to Indian shipping companies for the acquisition of additional tonnage.
- (b) Making available foreign credit for the acquisition of tonnage.
- (c) Grant of development rebate of 40 per cent of cost of ships—available upto May 1974.
- (d) Release of free foreign exchange to the extent of 10 to 20 per cent of the price of ships.
- (e) Grant of preference to Indian ships in the allotment of government controlled cargoes.

Suggestions from Egypt regarding utilisation of its scheme of operating a land-bridge between Suez and Alexandria by trading and shipping interests in India

143. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State-owned "Canal Shipping Agencies Company" of Egypt has suggested that its scheme of operating a land bridge between the ports of Suez and Alexandria be availed of by trading and shipping interests in India;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) whether Government have decided to make use of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The land-bridge is to connect the Port of Suez on the Red Sea with the Port of Alexandria on the Mediterranean. The cargo to be discharged at the Port of Suez will be transported by lorries to Alexandria where it will be reloaded into ships for on carriage. The Canal Shipping Agencies Company have fixed a flat rate of \$12 per Bill of Lading ton on all cargoes transported through the land-bridge. This charge is stated to include charges like receiving cargoes alongside ships, lighterage, handling, storage, transportation, overland between Suez and Alexandria, Customs Dues, clearance etc. It would also cover war-risk insurance and overland transportation risks. The charges would not include quarantine charges, inspection fees on animal products, agricultural products and cramage ashore in respect of packages exceeding 200 Kgs. The duration of transit by the land-bridge is about 3 days.

(c) The details of the scheme are being studied by the shipping interests in India who have sought some more information from the Canal Shipping Agencies Company of Egypt.

Legislation on land ceiling in States

144. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 64 on the 31st July, 1972 regarding the legislation on Land Ceiling in the States and state:

(a) when similar legislations are expected to be enacted in the remaining States;

(b) the extent of surplus lands expected to be made available in each State as a result of those new legislations; and

(c) whether any special machinery has been evolved in the States to implement the new legislations if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) In the answer to the Lok Sabha Question No. 64 on the 31st July, 1972 it was stated that new Land Ceiling Acts were in operation in Kerala and West Bengal.

The present position with regard to legislation for the revision of ceiling laws is as follows:

- (i) Revised Ceiling Acts are in operation in Kerala, West Bengal, Assam and Tamil Nadu;
- (ii) Jammu & Kashmir has passed a new legislation on land ceilings;
- (iii) Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have sent the Bill passed by their Legislatures for President's accord;
- (iv) Bills have been introduced in the State Legislatures of Mysore and Orissa;
- (v) Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat are expected to introduce Bills shortly in their Legislatures; and
- (vi) We have not yet received any Bills from the remaining States.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected from the State Governments.

High-yielding variety crops vulnerable to epidemics

145. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report prepared by the Academy of Sciences of U.S.A. has warned that the high-yielding variety crops are highly vulnerable to epidemics; and

(b) if so, steps taken to ward off any such possible epidemics in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) No such report has been received by the Government. However, a report of the Academy of Sciences of U.S.A. indicating the possibility of epidemic of pests and diseases with further extension of high yielding varieties of crop plants appeared in a local daily as a news item.

(b) It is recognised by agricultural experts that if a single variety which is uniform in its genetic constitution occupies a large contiguous area, then the danger of a particular disease organism or pest spreading rapidly over the entire area is much greater than if a number of different varieties are grown in the area. The different genetic constitutions represented by the different varieties reduce the chance of epidemic spread of a single disease. This aspect has been engaging the attention of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and steps are being taken in India to breed alternative high-yielding varieties so that no single variety is allowed to occupy a very large contiguous area.

Deleterious effect of use of pesticides in India

146. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent study conducted in London, has revealed that pesticides used all over the world have had their deleterious effect on the entire living world; and

(b) whether any survey has been made in this regard in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Allotment of Land to House Building Co-operative Societies in Delhi Registered prior to 1970

147. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the House Building Co-operative Societies in Delhi registered prior to 1970 who have not so far been allotted land in Delhi; and

(b) the number and names out of these societies who have opted for Group Housing Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Please see the list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. IT-3646/72].

(b) Twenty Societies have opted for Group Housing Scheme. Their names have been marked with asterisks in the said list.

Setting up of a Body to coordinate and accelerate Development of Inland Water Transport

148. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level body has been recently set up to co-ordinate and accelerate the development of inland water transport; and

(b) if so, the composition and functions of this body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition and functions of the Central Inland Water Transport Board which has been set up are as under :

Composition

Chairman

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping and Transport, Government of India, New Delhi.

Vice-Chairman

Minister of State for Shipping and Transport, Government of India, New Delhi.

Members

Minister-in-charge of inland water transport in the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Daman, Diu, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Three Members of Parliament or other non-officials with technical background in the field of inland water transport to be nominated in due course.

Member-Secretary

Director (Projects), Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Government of India, New Delhi.

Functions

To lay down general policies and guidelines for the development of inland water transport in the country.

Non-Cooperation by F.C.I. Officials with C.B.I.

149. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the officials of F.C.I. are not co-operating with C.B.I.

in their investigation against F.C.I. Chairman;

(b) whether these officials deliberately delay in furnishing information and documents asked for by the C.B.I.; and

(c) if so, the reasons and action taken or proposed to be taken against such officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) to (c). In the beginning, some difficulty was experienced by the C. B. I. in getting records; these have since been taken possession of by the C.B.I. officials on 26-8-1972.

Steps to improve standard of Sports and Games

150. **SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM:**
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the steps being contemplated to improve the standard of sports and games in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): Government have been rendering advice and assistance in various directions for the promotion of sports and games in the country. In the light of the Indian performance in the last Olympic meet, it appears necessary to expand the scope of assistance. The matter is under consideration.

Steps to check perennial drought situation in Rajasthan

151. **DR. H. P. SHARMA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Rajasthan recently called on the Prime

Minister to apprise her of the enmity of the drought conditions prevailing in Rajasthan this year in particular and every year in general;

(b) whether in compliance with his request the Prime Minister toured the drought hit areas of Rajasthan; and

(c) whether any plea to tackle the perennial problem of drought in the desert areas of Rajasthan on a national level was made by him, if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The Prime Minister has not so far been able to undertake such a tour to the State.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Procurement of rice by each State

152. **DR. H. P. SHARMA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rice procurement for the Central Pool that started on 1st November last year fell short of the target by over 25 per cent and, if so, the actual procurement made in each State/region and the procurement targets fixed for each of them;

(b) the main reasons for the shortfall; and

(c) the total kharif-rice production during the year and how it compared with the production for the preceding kharif season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) There has been a shortfall in the procurement of rice to the extent of approximately 25 per cent during the 1971-72 marketing season. A statement showing the targets and the

actual procurement of rice in each State during 1971-72 season is attached.

(b) The shortfall in the procurement was mainly due to the fall in the production of rice in certain States then was anticipated earlier, open market prices ruling very much higher than the prices fixed for procurement.

(c) The final estimates of all-India production of kharif rice during 1971-

72 were 393.391 lakh tonnes as against the revised estimates of 395.588 lakh tonnes during 1970-71.

Statement

Targets of procurement of Rice recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission for 1971-72 marketing season and actual quantities procured so far (1st November, 1971 onwards).

Stat:	(in '000 tonnes)		
	Targets of rice procurement	Actual procurement of rice	Posit on upto.
Andhra Pradesh	350	268	29-10-72
Assam	150	87	30-9-72
Bihar	50	28	30-9-72
Gujarat	30	*Neg.	30-9-72
Haryana	360	*316	30-9-72
Jammu & Kashmir	45	@41	30-9-72
Kerala	100	61	31-01-72
Madhya Pradesh	600	428	30-10-72
Maharashtra	240	184	21-10-72
Mysore	60	42	30-9-72
Orissa	350	169	30-9-72
Punjab	750	*863	14-9-72
Rajasthan		Neg.	30-9-72
Tamil Nadu	500	*169	30-9-72
Uttar Pradesh	300	295	21-10-72
West Bengal	325	233	9-10-72
Union Territories	40	10	30-9-72
TOTAL	4250	3214	

*Since 1-10-1971

@Since 16-10-71

Neg=Below 500 tonnes.

Number of landless agriculturist and distribution of land to them.

153. DR. H. P. SHARMA:

SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of landless agriculturists in the various States;

(b) the acreage of land available (i) irrigated, and (ii) unirrigated in each State and Union Territory in India, at present and also after the enforcement of the land reforms therein; and

(c) the steps taken so far and being taken to allot the land to the landless during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) No data are available regarding landless agriculturists in the various States;

(b) The break-up of available surplus area in irrigated and unirrigated categories is not available. However, the surplus area declared or taken possession of and distributed by the State Governments under the earlier ceiling laws is shown in the appended statement. Estimates of surplus land after the enforcement of the revised ceiling laws are being collected.

(c) The State Governments have been advised to intimate the details of this.

Statement
Ceiling on Existing
Holdings
(In 000 acres)

State	Surplus area declared or taken possession	Surplus area distributed
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	74	Nil
Assam	68	1

1	2	3
Bihar	Nil	Nil
Gujarat	50	25
*Haryana (Pepsu area)	170	65
Jammu & Kashmir	450	450
Kerala	10	1.8
Madhya Pradesh	84	13
Maharashtra	271	123
Mysore	Nil	Nil
Orissa	Nil	Nil
*Punjab (Pepsu area)	178	64
Rajasthan	Nil	Nil
Tamil Nadu	25	17
Uttar Pradesh	241	121
West Bengal	794	375

*In Haryana and Punjab in non-Pepsu areas, there is no ceiling on ownership of land.

Crash Programme for Food Production during Rabi Season

154. DR H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 'crash programme' has been chalked out by Government to produce an additional 15 million tonnes of foodgrains during the rabi season;

(b) if so, the main features of the programme; and

(c) the steps taken and being taken to implement it in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir, To make up the shortfall in kharif production caused by the unseasonal monsoon this year, the State Governments have undertaken programmes for mounting an intensive production drive with the object of raising an additional production of about 15.0 million tonnes of foodgrains during the rabi/summer season, 1972-73. The important crops included in the emergency programmes are: wheat, rabi jowar, pulses (mainly gram) and summer rice, as indicated below:

Million tonnes

Wheat	8.4
Rabi/Summer rice	3.5
Rabi jowar	1.1
Pulses (mainly gram)	2.0
	<hr/> 15.0 <hr/>

The strategy being implemented by the States to increase production consists of;

(a) bringing additional areas under the cultivation of rabi crops, mostly from the areas which remained fallow during the kharif season on account of the deficient and erratic monsoon;

(b) substantial expansion in the coverage of high-yielding varieties specially of wheat. Besides, large areas are planned to be brought under "Package of Practices", including timely fertilisation and adoption of plant protection measures;

(c) providing irrigation from all available sources and creating additional irrigation facilities through implementation of special minor irrigation programmes; and

(d) getting the maximum additional production from the quantities of chemical fertilizer available, by using recommended mixtures and dosages, evolved by the I.C.A.R.

The Government of India have, so far, accorded administrative approval for a loan of Rs. 140.54 crores for minor irrigation programmes which could be completed by the 31st March, 1973, so that they could benefit the rabi and summer crops. Out of Rs. 140.54 crores sanctioned for minor irrigation programmes, Rs. 46.28 crores have been released as the first instalment of Rs. 25 per cent to all States, and some additional amount towards the second instalment to States, which have made rapid progress and were in need of more money. Subsequent instalments are to be released on a review of progress of expenditure and performance of the programmes from time to time.

Besides the schemes for augmenting irrigation facilities, the emergency production programmes consist of arrangements for supply of seeds specially for the intermediate, rabi and summer crops, supply of pesticides and plant protection equipment, arrangements for aerial spraying and supply of fertilisers. Arrangements have been made to provide short-term credit on a larger scale than hitherto for purchase and distribution of inputs like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides. So far, a total amount of Rs. 74.50 crores has been released to the State Governments as short-term loans.

The State Governments have geared up the implementation machinery at all levels to ensure timely completion of the emergency production programmes within the stipulated period. Coordination Committees have been set up at the State, District and lower operational levels to secure full coordination of the resources and efforts of the various Development Departments concerned with agricultural production and other agencies. Senior Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, designated as Area Officers, are keeping themselves in the closest touch with the respective State Governments to ensure close supervision over field implementation of the programmes. The State

Governments have been requested to report the progress of the programmes to the Government of India on a regular basis.

or character of the bus services and, occasionally on the ostensible grounds of complaints about the services as well.

Import of Rice during 1972-73

155. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to import rice during 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the names of countries from which rice is proposed to be imported and the foreign exchange involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) and (b) There is no specific proposal to import rice from any particular country at present.

Protests against Irregular Bus Service in Delhi

156. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in recent months there has been resentment and protest by public and especially student community for irregular bus service in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken and also proposed to be taken for augmenting the service in the capital?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). D.T.C. buses have occasionally been made targets of attacks by rowdy or violent elements mostly for reasons which had no relation to the nature

So far as the student community is concerned, discussions have been held with the authorities of the Delhi University, Principals of the colleges and representatives of the Students' Unions. The demands made by the students for additional transport facilities during and following these discussions have been met, as far as possible. The DTC were operating 408 special trips for University students in May, 1972. This was increased to 515 on the re-opening of the colleges in July, 1972. The number of special trips for students has since been further increased to 591.

As regards the general public, meetings were held with the Members of Parliament, Metropolitan Council Members, and representatives from rural areas when steps to improve the bus services were discussed. Discussions have also held with the Welfare Associations of some of the residential colonies and the demands for transport facilities for those colonies have been met to the extent possible.

The fleet strength of the Delhi Transport Corporation is being gradually increased. Orders for 294 buses were placed after the establishment of the Corporation with effect from 3rd November, 1971. Of this, 268 had been received upto 31st October, 1972. An order for another 425 buses has also been placed on the manufacturers. Out of these, 250 are expected to be received during the current financial year and the remaining 175 in the next year. When all these buses are added to the fleet it may be possible for the Corporation to provide additional trips for the convenience of the travelling public including students.

Supply of Rice to Eastern Part of the Country due to Failure of Aman crop.

157. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Aman' Crop will not be produced this year to the extent of even 70 per cent of the previous year in eastern part of the country due to drought;

(b) if so, whether the deficit of total production can be supplied by Central storage; and

(c) if so, what would be the quantity of rice in such case to eastern part of the country to which the Central Government can supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) It is too early to assess precisely the likely shortfall in the production of 'Aman' crop in the eastern part of the country.

(b) and (c). Reasonable requirements of the State Governments would be met.

Scarcity Export and Target of Sugar Production during 1972

158. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:

SHRI FATESINGH RAO
GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum target of sugar production this year in our country;

(b) the minimum quantity of sugar which would be exported till 31st December, 1972 from India; and

(c) whether the Ministry has made any probe for the recent sugar scarcity and high price of it in our country; and if so, what is the result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) As per present indications, the sugar production this year is expected to be about 36 lakh tonnes.

(b) 98,927 tonnes.

(c) The present shortage in sugar has been caused essentially by the decline in its production during 1971-72 following shrinkage in cane area and damage to the cane crop by floods in the north and drought in some parts of the south.

The rise in the free market prices of sugar is due to:—

(i) Decline in sugar production;

(ii) Increase in the demand for sugar following rapid urbanisation and consumer preference for sugar;

(iii) Requisition of a major portion of the sugar at a controlled price based on the minimum notified cane price, leaving the industry to make up the difference in their actual cost of production from the free sale sugar, and

(iv) the psychology of shortage being exploited by the trading community resulting in rising market sentiments.

Dust Allowance to workers of Ore Handling Plant, Visakhapatnam Port

160. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of the Ore Handling Plant, Visakhapatnam Port are not being given dust allowance;

(b) whether the workers of the same category in Paradeep Port are being given dust allowance; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to give dust allowance to ore handling workers in Visakhapatnam?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) They are not being given Dust Allowance.

(b) Yes, they were paid Dust Allowance from March 1972 to June 1972.

(c) Visakhapatnam Port Trust have taken extensive measures for safeguarding the health of their Ore Handling Plant employees and are incurring considerable recurring and non-recurring expenditure. These measures are constantly reviewed with a view to making further improvements. An Expert Committee which conducted a survey of all occupational health hazards among dock workers has expressed the view that no compensation in the nature of cash allowance should be permitted, since such allowance cannot be an antidote for any hazard. Government are, therefore, very keen to provide necessary protective measures rather than to give any Dust Allowance. Such Allowance was paid at Paradip because they have not yet provided all the measures to control dust nuisance. They have been asked to implement all the protective measures.

Supply of Foodgrains and Edible oils at Reasonable prices

161. SHRI N. K. SANGRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether following the announcement of increased bonus to industrial employees and interim relief to the Central Government employees, the foodgrain prices have shot up further;

(b) whether Government have drawn up plans for supply of foodgrains and edible oils at reasonable prices to the people with a view to arrest the increasing trend in prices; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) The rise in prices of foodgrains is attributable to decline in production of foodgrains; failure of monsoon; withholding of stocks by big producers and traders; exports to Bangla Desh and increase in money supply with the public etc.

(b) and (c). The State Governments have been advised to strengthen and augment the public distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops. The State Governments have also been advised to open new fair price shops where necessary particularly in remote and inaccessible areas and also to organise fair price shops in the tribal areas for the benefit of the tribal people. A large number of consumer cooperatives are functioning as fair price shops in the urban areas. These consumer cooperatives sell foodgrains, pulses and edible oil apart from other consumer goods at prices fixed by Government in respect of controlled commodities. In the rural areas the primary marketing societies and service societies are running fair price shops.

Limitation in Rise in Price of Sugar in open Market.

162. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI RAMKANWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the price of sugar for free sale in the open market in Delhi and other places in the country has gone up by more than a double the fair price at which sugar is being sold through Fair Price Shops;

(b) if so, whether Government have analysed the causes for the sudden steep rise in the price of sugar;

(c) whether Government have considered to fix upper limit for the sale of sugar in the open market beyond which the price cannot be enhanced by the traders; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and if the limit is to be laid down, by what time it will be made effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) It is true that the price of free sale sugar, which is presently ranging between Rs. 336 and Rs. 372/- per quintal, is considerably higher than the present uniform price of levy sugar fixed at Rs. 200/- per quintal.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) and (d). No, Sir, it is not possible to control the prices of free market sugar under the prevailing system of partial control of sugar, the continuance of which is in the long-term interest of augmenting sugar production.

Free and Compulsory Primary and Middle School Education

163. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce free and compulsory primary and middle school education by 1980-81;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) the expenditure involved and how it is proposed to be met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is to provide free and compulsory education for all

children in the age group 6-11 by 1975-76 and for those in the age group 11-14 by 1980-81.

(c) The total cost involved is estimated to be of the order of about Rs. 1600 crores. It is proposed to meet this expenditure from out of the Fifth Plan outlays. However, the position with regard to the availability of funds will be known only after the approach to the Fifth Plan is finally decided.

Cost of D.D.A. Flats

164. SHRI MAHA DEEPAK
SINGH SHAKYA:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the actual cost of various types of houses for low and middle income groups built by the Delhi Development Authority in Delhi under following heads and their sale price (i) Cost of building (ii) Cost of land (iii) Cost of establishment and audit (iv) Cost of tools and plants (v) Cost of Electric installation (vi) Departmental percentage; and

(b) whether the sale price of the houses by Delhi Development Authority in Delhi is more than that by Housing Board in Bombay, if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA): (a) The prices of houses constructed by the Delhi Development Authority in the low income group varies from Rs. 12,000/- to Rs. 23,500 per house and in the middle income group from Rs. 22,500/- to Rs. 40,000/-. The break-up of the price of the houses recently sold in these groups is given in the attached statement.

(b) Housing Board in Bombay can build houses under the Low and the Middle Income Group Housing Schemes formulated by this Ministry for implementation by the State Governments and their agencies. The ceiling cost of construction of a house is Rs. 18,000 (excluding the cost of developed land) under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme and Rs. 42,000 (excluding the cost of developed land) under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.

There has been no occasion to compare the sale price of different types of houses built by the Housing Board, Bombay and Delhi Development Authority, Delhi.

Statement

	L.I.G. Rs.	M.I.G. Rs.
(i) Cost of building	14,343	24,246
(ii) Cost of land	2,600	5,600
(iii) Cost of establishment excluding audit	533	880
(iv) Cost of tools and plants	(included in item No. vi)	
(v) Cost of electric ins- tallations	1,205	2,150
(vi) Departmental charg- es T & P, and audit charges	2,319	3,825
(vii) Interest on capital during construction	2,000	3,299
Total cost at which sold	23,000	40,000

Janakpuri Housing Colony, Delhi

165. SHRI MAHA DEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Janakpuri Housing Colony built by the Delhi Development Authority in Delhi has not so

far been taken over by Delhi Municipal Corporation and civic amenities like the maintenance of roads, parks and supply of water are maintained by Delhi Development Authority but neither civil nor the Delhi Development Authorities are looking after the sanitation; and

(b) if so, whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation are authorised to levy house tax etc. on the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA): (a) The services in this colony have not been taken over by Delhi Municipal Corporation so far. Services like maintenance of roads, parks, water supply and sewerage are looked after by Delhi Development Authority. Recently some sanitation staff has been sanctioned by the Corporation who are also taking steps to fill up the posts.

(b) Yes. Under section 114(a) of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. However, scavenging tax and water tax are levied subject to the availability of these particular services as provided under section 115(1) of the Act and the bye-laws made thereunder.

Old Age Pension

166. SHRI MAHA DEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7684 on the 29th May, 1972 regarding old age pension and state:

(a) whether payment of pensions has already commenced if so, from which date; and

(b) in how many cases payment has not yet commenced and the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Old age pension scheme was approved by the Himachal Pradesh Government in January, 1972. Prior to that Old Age Pension was being paid only to those persons who were receiving the pension in the Punjab and who came over as a result of merger of certain areas with Himachal Pradesh. Under the New scheme 1568 cases were sanctioned for payment of old age pension, in addition to 260 persons who were already getting such pension in the Punjab State. Actual payment could not be made as adequate fund were not available. Payments will be made with retrospective effect as soon as the supplementary demand made for the purpose is voted upon by the Himachal Pradesh legislature.

Universities Closed Due To Disturbances

167. SHRI SIIYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Universities that were closed prematurely in recent months due to disturbances; and

(b) how many of them have now begun functioning normally?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Setting up of Vanaspati Factory in Public Sector

168. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have taken any decision for setting

up a Vanaspati Factory in the country in the Public Sector if so, the site selected for the purpose;

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(c) the estimated production of the unit and the time by which it will start its production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) There is no proposal for setting up a vanaspati factory in the country in the Public Sector.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Import of Harvester combines

169. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imported Harvester Combines recently or propose to import them;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) the names of the countries from which these have been imported and foreign exchange involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Since the beginning of 1971 the Combine Harvesters imported are as under:—

Country of import	Make	No.	Approximate foreign exchange
			(Rs. in Lakhs)
G.D.R.	E-512	50	50.00
West Germany	John Deere	50	44.29
Japan	Iseki	15	2.85
U.S.S.R.	CK-4	6	4.29
U.S.S.R.	SKPR-4	3	Gift

Proposals for the import of another 50 numbers of John Deere Combine Harvesters from West Germany, 40 Numbers of SKP-44 Combine Harvesters from U.S.S.R. and 100 Numbers of E.512 Combine Harvesters from GDR have already been approved by the Government of India. It is also proposed to import 4 Nos. of paddy-cum-wheat harvester combines from USSR. The foreign exchange involved would be known after contracts are concluded.

The import of combine harvesters under World Bank Projects in respect of certain States is also contemplated.

Slow progress in the implementation of House Building Scheme in Delhi through Government Loan

170. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for slow progress in the implementation of the housing scheme for advancing loans to the registered house building societies and individuals for constructing houses in Delhi; and

(b) the time by which it would be possible to speed up the grant of loans to Societies and individuals for the purpose:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration are implementing the following housing schemes which provide for the grant of loan to individuals and their cooperatives for the construction of Houses in Delhi:

(i) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme;

(ii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme; and

(iii) Village Housing Project Scheme.

The implementation of the above Schemes largely depends on the availability of financial resources which are limited. Subject to this limitation, the progress made in implementing these Schemes in relation to individuals is not considered to be slow. However, due to the paucity of financial resources, it has not been possible to grant loans to the cooperatives so far. A financing society by the name of 'Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society Ltd.' has since been registered with a view to giving financial help to the housing cooperatives affiliated to it and the Society is negotiating with the L.I.C. etc. for raising loans for the purpose.

2. Under another Scheme known as the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community, which does not provide for the grant of loans to the individuals, the cooperatives of industrial workers obtain loans for the construction of houses from Delhi Administration.

Condition of Sugar Factories in the Country

171. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether condition of some sugar factories in the country is very deplorable;

(b) whether a large number of sugar mills remain closed;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to take over such sugar mills in the country and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). During 1971-72 season, only 9 factories

out of 229 factories did not function. This year's position will be known only by December, when the crushing season will be in full swing.

(c) The nine factories did not work mainly because of non-availability of cane and financial difficulties.

(d) The Government have already appointed the Sugar Industry Inquiry Commission to undertake a detailed and comprehensive study of the sugar industry, particularly in the context of the demand for its nationalisation. Necessary action will be taken in the light of the Commission's recommendations.

Central Assistance due to Famine and Drought in Bihar

172. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar was greatly hit by severe drought and over half of its population is facing famine conditions and whether three hundred starvation deaths have occurred in the State;

(b) if so, whether crops worth Rs. 250 crores were lost in Bihar State; and

(c) the assistance Centre has provided to the Bihar State; and the steps being taken by the Centre to check the starvation deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Government of Bihar has reported that 13 districts of the State involving a population of about 1.92 crores have been affected by drought. It has not reported any occurrence of death due to starvation.

(b) It is too early to indicate firm estimates of loss due to drought. However, the prospects of the kharif crops in the State, which appeared bleak at one time, have improved as a result of rains received later in the season.

(c) A ceiling of expenditure for the purposes of central financial assistance on drought relief measures has been fixed at Rs. 3.45 crores. Further, under the emergency production programme, administrative approval of Rs. 17.1 crores have been given for special minor irrigation schemes, of which an amount of Rs. 4.295 crores has since been released. A sum of Rs. 7.00 crores has also been sanctioned as short-term loan for agricultural inputs.

The State Government has undertaken several relief measures which include opening of test relief works, distribution of gratuitous relief and free feeding programmes to the vulnerable population, etc. Besides, normal departmental works have also been intensified. The public distribution system in the State has been expanded and all the reasonable requirements of the State Government for foodgrains have been made available.

Observance of Youth Rally

173. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is planning to observe Youth Rally in the month of November, 1972 on an all-India basis;

(b) whether there are several complaints from the parents and public regarding the conduct of the programme when the country is facing financial crisis; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the entire programme, the importance of the programme and the total expenditure earmarked for the programme, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Ministry is not aware of any such complaint.

(c) A uniform programme of physical fitness display including mass entry of the youth at the Rally, various types of group exercises, mass singing and folk dances is proposed to be presented at which 5,000 youth (2,000 in the case of smaller States and 1,000 in the case of Union Territories other than Delhi) will participate. As far as possible, attempt is being made to hold these programmes all over the States at the same time and at the same date. Such programmes will highlight the importance and utility of physical education and develop a sense of self-confidence and inculcate patriotism. The State Governments who are responsible for the Rally at the State Capitals are being paid a grant of Rs. 1 lakh each (Rs. 40,000 in the case of rallies where 2,000 children participate and Rs. 20,000 where 1,000 participate). The National Rally at Delhi which is being organised by this Ministry in cooperation with the Delhi Administration is estimated to cost Rs. 15 lakhs.

Scuffle at rehearsal of Youth Rally programme at National Stadium, Delhi

174. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 12th October, 1972, during the rehearsal of the Youth Rally Programme at the National Stadium, Delhi there was a scuffle between the students resulting in the appearance of the Flying Squad;

(b) if so, the facts of the incident; and

(c) whether the authorities propose to fix responsibility on the Officers in-charge of the Programme for failure to maintain proper discipline?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). It is understood from Delhi Administration that in the afternoon of 12th October, 1972, when the rehearsal for the National Youth Rally and gymnastic competition arranged by the Gymnastic Federation of India were being held in the compound of the National Stadium, a scuffle suddenly arose among the students who were participating in the events. An official of the gymnastic federation informed the Police who arrived at the Stadium soon after.

One student is reported to have sustained a simple injury on his eye. He was immediately taken to the hospital, given first aid and discharged. The student did not know how or which student caused him the injury, nor did he want any action to be taken in this regard.

The authorities do exercise all control but this scuffle occurred in spite of best arrangements. Government do not want to proceed in the matter further.

ग्रहिल भारतीय किसान सम्मेलन द्वारा कृषि भूमि की उच्चतम सीमा के बारे में सवि

175. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रहिल भारतीय किसान सम्मेलन ने मांग की है कि प्रायः और कीमतों के सम्बन्ध में सामान्य नीति पर ध्यान दिये बिना कृषि भूमि की उच्चतम सीमा निर्धारित न की जाये;

(ख) उक्त सम्मेलन ने सरकार को अन्य कौन-कौन से सुझाव दिये हैं; और

(ग) सरकार की उन पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी. शिंदे) (क) अखिल भारतीय किसान सम्मेलन द्वारा की गई किसी ऐसी मांग के बारे में भारत सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Survey of incidence of Cancer in India

176. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made about the incidence of cancer in India;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to fight this deadly disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). No survey has so far been carried out except the work done in Mainpuri District on Oral Cancer. The survey established an annual incidence of oral cancer at 21.4 per 1,00,000 population, in the District and also, the relationship between chewing and smoking of tobacco and oral cancer.

(c) In order to tackle the cancer problem the Government of India has made a provision of Rs. 55 lakhs in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Under this scheme the Government of India is assisting Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta and Cancer Institute, Madras.

A Committee to consider establishment of Regional Cancer Centres in the country has been set up. The report of this Committee is awaited.

Diet of Children in India

177. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the diet of children in India is grossly deficient in nutrients as revealed by a survey conducted by the National Institute of Nutrition; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the diet of the children and more particularly, the school-going children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) The results of the survey conducted among the pre-school children have indicated that the diets of the children of poor income groups are deficient in many nutrients, particularly in calories, Vitamin A, riboflavin, iron and protein.

(b) Government have undertaken many short-term and long-term schemes to meet the nutrition deficiencies in the diet of the children as mentioned below:—

Short Term Measures

- (i) Special Nutrition Programme.
- (ii) Prophylaxis against blindness due to deficiency of Vit. A.
- (iii) Prophylaxis against nutritional anemia among mothers and children.

Long Term Measures

- (i) Applied Nutrition Programme.
- (ii) Composite Nutrition Programme.
- (iii) Development and popularisation of weaning recipes based on locally available foods.
- (iv) Supplementary feeding programme through Balwadis.

(v) Pilot Project in Feasibility test of Vitamins and minerals fortification of staple foods.

(vi) Pilot Project in intensified communication and extension (Nutrition Education) through State Nutrition Divisions.

(vii) Mid-day meals programme.

Setting up of Coast Guard Service

178. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to set up a Coast-guard Service; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) There is already an Air-Sea Rescue Organisation in which the Indian Air Force, Indian Navy, Merchant Ships and Port Crafts are participating. The establishment of a separate Coast-guard Service would, therefore, amount to duplication of organisation.

(b) Does not arise.

Adulterated Oil Causing Paralysis

179. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the "Hindu" dated the 8th September, 1972 entitled "Adulterated oil causes paralysis";

(b) if so, whether any research or survey has been made by Government in this connection, if so, the findings thereof;

(c) the action taken against persons selling adulterated mustard oil; and

(d) the precautions Government propose to save public from consuming adulterated articles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The investigation made by the Director, Health Services, West Bengal indicates that mustard oil was found to be contaminated with trichlorophosphate.

(c) The Municipal Committee of South Dum Dum and Police have taken legal action against the offenders.

(d) The Government has kept a constant watch and repeated examination of food samples were undertaken which showed no further contamination.

Zonal System of Composite Taxation for Road Transport Operators

180. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to create zonal system of composite taxation for road transport operators who will be required to pay a consolidated tax to each of the States in the zonal system; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The grant of inter-State permits for goods vehicles is regulated by bilateral and multi-lateral agreements among the State Governments. In the case of bilateral agreements, a goods vehicle operator gets relief from payment of Motor Vehicle Tax in the visiting State on a reciprocal basis. In the case of long distance inter-State routes, covering more than two States, the usual practice in regard to pay-

ment of road taxes is that the terminal State allows exemption from Motor Vehicle Tax to an outside operator but the transit State charges both Goods Tax and Motor Vehicle Tax. Payment of these taxes, therefore, proves to be a heavy burden on the operators. There is also no uniformity in the rate of taxes, agency of collection, method of payment, etc. In order to help the operators in unhindered movement of goods vehicles within the respective Zones on the basis of payment of tax at a single point and without counter-signature of permits, the Inter-State Transport Commission have initiated several Zonal Permit Scheme viz. Southern, Western, Northern, Eastern and Central Zone Schemes. Under a zonal scheme, a composite permit holder is required to pay, apart from the motor vehicles tax and goods tax of the "Home" State, a composite amount per annum in lieu of both the Motor Vehicles Tax and Goods Tax to each of the States chosen for operation, other than the Home State.

Taking over of Private Medical Colleges

181. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have dropped the proposal of taking over private Medical Colleges charging capitation fees; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The Government of India, after careful consideration and having regard to the heavy expenditure involved, have decided to drop the proposal of taking over the private Medical Colleges charging capitation fees. However, the State Governments etc. have been

requested to discourage the starting of any more Medical Colleges of charging capitation fees.

Amount sanctioned for improvement of Slums in major cities in each State

182. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned by the Centre to improve the slums to cover at least one major city in each State; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The Central Scheme for Environmental Improvement of Slum Areas is at present applicable to slums in 11 cities in the country each having a population of not less than 8 lakhs. Under the scheme grant assistance is provided for the provision of drinking water supply, sewers, community baths and latrines, storm water drains, street lighting and widening and paving of existing lanes. The allocations made for the various cities under the scheme during the current year are as follows:

Name of the city	(Rs. in crores)
	Amount
1. Calcutta	3.5
2. Bombay	2.5
3. Delhi	2.5
4. Madras	2.5
5. Hyderabad	1.5
6. Ahmedabad	1.5
7. Bangalore	1.5
8. Kanpur	1.5
9. Poona	1.0
10. Nagpur	1.0
11. Lucknow	1.0

The question of extending the scheme to the capital or another important city of the remaining States none of whose cities is at present included, is under examination.

White-washing of Government building in Delhi

183. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI SHANKAR DEV:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to get the Government built houses for the Central Government employees in Delhi white-washed during this year;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether Government would consider the case of multi-storeyed buildings on separate footings and if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). On 18th November, 1971, Government had imposed a ban on white-washing, repairs, minor works and additions/alterations to all buildings both residential and non-residential as a measure of economy to meet the situation arising out of the large influx of refugees from Bangla Desh.

In December, 1971, this ban was relaxed to the extent that white-washing may be done departmentally in bathrooms and kitchens of residential buildings on change of tenancy.

In March, 1972, it was decided that the ban may be further relaxed to the extent that (i) white-washing may be done in the buildings which were not white-washed in 1971-72; and (ii) white-washing/distempering may be done in the residences allotted to the newly elected Members of the Rajya Sabha.

2350 LS—9

(c) No, Sir. Government do not consider it desirable to make any distinction between multi-storeyed buildings and others in regard to white-washing.

Unauthorised Tea Stall in DIZ Area, New Delhi

184. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unauthorised tea stall constructed in the DIZ Area, Mandir Marg, New Delhi has been removed and clearance certificate issued to the contractor; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The tea stall could not be removed as the stall owner has obtained a stay order from the Court. On the completion of the work, necessary certificate has been issued to the Contractor.

Cultural Centres in the Country

185. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and locations of the cultural centres functioning in the country; and

(b) the names and locations of the new centres proposed to be opened in the country in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a Cultural Complex in Delhi is under consideration of Government. Details thereof are yet to be worked out.

A list of some of the cultural centres in the country is given in the Khosla Committee's report on National Akademies, copies of which are available in Parliament library. However, information regarding the names and locations of the existing cultural centres and of the new centres proposed to be opened in the country is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Bihar Rural Housing Scheme

186. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has forwarded a scheme to the Central Government for rural housing;

(b) if so, the total amount allocated by the Centre in this regard; and

(c) the actual amount spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). The Village Housing Projects Scheme is in the State Sector. Central financial assistance for all the State Sector scheme is now being given in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. The State Governments are free to frame projects and sanction expenditure therefor according to their own requirements and priorities and do not have to forward the schemes to the Central Government.

2. Proposals have, however, been received from the Government of Bihar in respect of another scheme viz. "Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas", which is in the Central Sector. Proposals involving an expenditure of Rs. 63.14 lakhs are under scrutiny.

Setting up of Soyabean Processing Plant in Faridabad, Haryana

187. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the salient features of the Soyabean Processing Plant Project being set up at Faridabad in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The Soyabean Processing Plant is being set up in the public sector by the Food Corporation of India in collaboration with the UNICEF.

The total financial outlay of this project is estimated to be about Rs. 2.0 crores of which UNICEF would provide \$ 8.79 lakhs (Rs. 60.0 lakhs) towards the cost of equipments and technical consultancy.

The initial capacity of this plant would be 100 tonnes per day with a provision to step up the capacity to 250 tonnes per day.

The primary products of this processing unit would be edible grade defatted and full fat soya flour for use in production of nutritious food and other products would be soya oil, commercial grade meal and soya hulls.

Setting up of an Open University

188. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating a scheme to set up an open University in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The proposal for setting up an Open University in the country, is in the preliminary stages of consideration.

Deterioration in Bus Service in Delhi since take-over by D.T.C

189. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation Bus Service has further deteriorated since the take-over from undertaking; and

(b) if so, the positive measure Government are taking for improving this Bus Service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA):

(a) No, Sir. The Delhi Transport Corporation came into being w.e.f. 3rd Nov., 1971. The following data will indicate that the bus services of the Corporation have shown some improvement after its take-over by the Central Government:—

Period	Daily average No. of buses on road	Total Kms. operated (Ru. in lakhs)	Total revenue (Ru. in lakhs)
Nov. '70 to Oct. '71	1121	727.40	781.75
Nov. '71 to Oct. '72	1203	831.02	933.65

(b) In order to augment its services further, the Corporation placed orders for 294 new buses (including 30 mini buses) in the year 1971-72. Of these, 268 buses had been received as on 31-10-72. In addition, orders for another

425 new buses have been placed, out of which 250 buses are expected to be received during the current financial year and the remaining 175 in the next year.

Central Assistance for Water Supply Scheme for Gaya

190. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is scarcity of water in Gaya, the city of international importance;

(b) whether the Bihar Government has approached the Centre for financial help in the implementation of the water supply scheme for the city; and

(c) if so, the reactions of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Views of Visitors from American Businessmen Research Foundation on Prohibition in Gujarat

191. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report published in *Indian Express*, Ahmedabad addition dated the 23rd August, 1972 under the heading 'Prohibition a success in Gujarat' based on the tour report of Mr. Walter S. Krusich and Mr. Edmund W. Turnloy, Executive Vice-President and Jr. Vice President respectively of the American Businessmen Research Foundation, U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However the news item cited appeared in the Ahmedabad edition of the *Times of India* on 23rd August, 1972. Government's attention has been drawn to it by this Question. The newspaper refers to opinions reported to have been expressed by certain individuals which do not call for any particular reaction.

Production Price and Import of Foodgrains

192. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of production of foodgrains in the current year in comparison with the years 1969, 1970 and 1971;

(b) the increased rate in prices in percentage of foodgrains in this current year in comparison with the years 1969, 1970 and 1971; and

(c) how much foodgrains were imported in the years 1970, 1971 and 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) It is too early to precisely estimate the production of foodgrains for 1972-73. During 1971-72 foodgrains production is placed at 104.66 million tonnes as compared to 108.42 million tonnes during 1970-71 and 99.50 million tonnes during 1969-70. Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in foodgrains production during 1971-72 over the previous two years is given below:

(a) over 1970-71 (—) 3.5

(b) over 1969-70 (+) 5.2

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3647/72].

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3647/72.]

Enhancement in Income Limit for Enhancement in Income Limit for S.T. Students

193. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to enhance the income limit of Rs. 3,600 to get freeship and scholarship and to enhance the quantum of scholarship for S.C. and S.T. students; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Under the Centrally Sponsored programme of grant of post-matric scholarships to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, the income limit prescribed for Scheduled Caste students is Rs. 6,000/- per annum. There is no income limit in the case of Scheduled Tribe students. All Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who are eligible, are given the scholarships. For the Fifth Plan, there is a proposal to bring the rates of scholarship on a par with the National Scholarships, wherever necessary.

Judicial Enquiry against New Delhi South Extension Cooperative House Building Society Ltd.

194. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a judicial enquiry under the Cooperative Act has been initiated against the New Delhi South Extension Cooperative House Building Society Limited but the Secretary

of the Society is not submitting the requisite records and papers for purposes of enquiry despite summons; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) A statutory enquiry into the constitution, working and financial position of the New Delhi South Extension Cooperative House Building Society Limited was ordered on 9-2-72 under Section 43 of the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act (VII of 1925), as applicable to Delhi. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi Administration, being the Enquiry Officer in the case, issued summons under Section 58 of the Act for production of records. Meanwhile, a writ petition was filed by the Society against the orders of enquiry in the Delhi High Court, which dismissed the writ petition on 11-9-72. Thereafter, the Secretary of the Society submitted the Society's records to the Enquiry Officer.

(b) A special audit of the books of accounts, submitted by the Secretary to the Enquiry Officer, was conducted by the Delhi Administration.

औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों में प्रतिव्याप्त चक्षु रोग

195. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री भरविन्द नेराम :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अघट रोग सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय समिति के सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों में 95.2 प्रतिशत को किसी न किसी प्रकार का चक्षुरोग हो जाता है, और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सम्पूर्ण तथ्यों तथा उठाए गये रोगों का व्योरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय

से राज्य मंत्री (श्री ०पी०डी० चट्टोपाध्याय) (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय अन्धता निवारण समिति ने छोटे और बड़े 36 औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं में काम करने वाले 11,900 औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों का सर्वेक्षण किया। कुल 10,165 कर्मचारियों का परीक्षण किया गया (जो कुल कर्मचारियों का 85.4 प्रतिशत है)। इस सर्वेक्षण के मुख्य निष्कर्ष इस प्रकार हैं:—

1. 95.2 प्रतिशत कर्मचारी चक्षु विकार से पीड़ित थे।
2. 81.9 प्रतिशत कर्मचारी या तो सक्रीय रोहे से पीड़ित थे, या वे इस रोग से ठीक हो गये थे।
3. 35 प्रतिशत दृष्टिदोष से पीड़ित थे।
4. 42.6 प्रतिशत अग्रशिक्षित मजदूरों की दृष्टि का दोष पाया गया।
5. 5.9 प्रतिशत की आंखों में मैकुलर असन्तुलन पाया गया।
6. 4 प्रतिशत में वर्णान्धता पाई गई।
7. 5 प्रतिशत में जीर्ण नेत्रश्लेष्मला था।
8. 1.8 प्रतिशत में नेत्रश्लेष्मला पिगमेण्टोजा था।
9. 1.4 प्रतिशत लिपिकवर्गीय और प्रशासकीय कर्मचारियों और 0.7 प्रतिशत शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित कर्मचारियों को मोतिया बिन्दु था।
10. 57 से 70 वर्ष की आयु वालों 2.4 प्रतिशत कर्मचारी मोतिया बिन्दु से पीड़ित थे। जबकि सामान्य ग्रामीण तथा शहरी सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार कुल 9 प्रतिशत कर्मचारी पीड़ित थे।
11. 7.3 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों की आंखों में अपेक्षित स्तर की ज्योति का अभाव था। इनमें से 2.6 प्रतिशत चश्मे पहनते थे और 4.7 प्रतिशत चश्मे नहीं पहनते थे।

इस रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति अम, रोबेचर पुनर्वास मंत्रालय को भेजी जा रही है जो औद्योगिक मजदूरों के स्वास्थ्य की रोक-रोक से सम्बन्धित है। कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा के 730 औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में आर्थी के इलाज की व्यवस्था है और नेत्र रोगों के विषय में विशिष्ट चिकित्सा उपलब्ध कराने के लिये 70 विशेषज्ञों को नियुक्त कर दिया गया है।

कृषि प्रयोजना के नवीन प्रकार-प्रकार के सन्ध में भारतीय वि अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा आयोजित गोष्ठि

196. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत सितम्बर में भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा आयोजित एक गोष्ठि में यह मुद्दा बतया गया था कि सूखा, बाढ़ और फसलों के नष्ट होने से सूखा प्रस्त क्षेत्रों में ईदा हुई स्थिति को नवीन बन्धि योजना द्वारा सुधार किया जायेगा; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाई की जा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहेब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख) : एकिकृत बारानी भूमि अनुसन्धान तथा विकास-परियोजना सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय विचार गोष्ठी 25-28 सितम्बर, 1972 को हुई थी। इसमें बारानी भूमि की परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये देश के विभिन्न भागों में शुरू की गई बारानी भूमि की मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाओं की रूपरेखाएँ तथा भावी सम्भावनाएँ प्रस्तुत की गई। बारानी भूमि की परिस्थितियों में सकलता-पूर्वक इत्रल उत्पादन करने के लिये जो नई तकनासाजी क्रियान्वित की गयी है उसका मार्गदर्शी योजनाओं में शामिल किये गये

कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम हैं जलधारा के आधार पर जल उपयोग, मृदा एवं जल सं-रक्षण सम्बन्धी पद्धतियों की अपनाना तथा उपयुक्त फसल कार्यक्रम। इसमें सूखा प्रतिरोधक कि में और स्थानीय मौसम के आधार पर जुताई तथा बुवाई की तारीखों का समायोजन, उर्वरकों का उपयोग, पर्याप्त पीछ रक्षण उपाय आदि भी सम्मिलित हैं। वर्षा से संचित जल का फल के लिये उपयोग करने के अतिरिक्त यदि जलधारा के आधार पर मृदा तथा जल संरक्षण उपाय अपनाये जायें तो बाढ़ों का प्रकोप घट जायेगा।

बारानी खेती के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए अनुसन्धान तथा विकास सम्बन्धी आवश्यक कदम भी उठाए गए हैं। वर्ष 1970 से भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा 24 अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों में बारानी भूमि की खेती की एक अग्रिम भारतीय समन्वित अनुसन्धान परियोजना क्रियान्वित की गई है। इसका उद्देश्य बारानी भूमि के कृषकों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिये नई तकनासाजी का विकास करना है। भारत सरकार ने एकिकृत बारानी भूमि विकास मार्गदर्शी परियोजना के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से संचालित एक योजना की मंजूरी भी दे दी है। चतुर्थ योजना में 1971 से 20 करोड़ रु० की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बारानी भूमि अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों के सहयोग से 24 मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाएँ तैयार की गई हैं।

Scrutiny of Members of Cooperative House Building Societies for Allotment of Land by D.D.A.

197. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land for construction of houses has been allotted by Delhi Development Authority to a large number of Co-operative House

Building Societies in Delhi and if so, the number of such Societies and the area of land allotted to each of them and also the locations thereof;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that the persons to whom the land has been allotted by these cooperative societies as their members do not own any land or house in full or in part by inheritance or otherwise or through allotment from Delhi Development Authority in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken against such cooperative societies in Delhi/New Delhi to whom the land has already been allotted and who have not taken any action for its development and giving possession to its members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of such Societies is 141. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3648/72].

(b) Before the actual allotment an affidavit is taken from each member of these Societies to the effect that he or his wife or any of his dependent relations does not own any house or plot in Delhi/New Delhi/Delhi Cantt. either in full or in part, or lease hold basis or free hold basis.

(c) Quarterly progress reports are obtained from the Societies and those lagging behind are asked to speed up the work.

Central assistance to Kerala for implementation of Land Reforms Act

198. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Centre for financial assistance to implement the Land Reforms Act;

(b) if so, amount of the money asked therefor; and

(c) whether the Government will consider sanctioning the fund, and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). The Government of Kerala had asked for special assistance to the tune of Rs. 105 crores from the Government of India for the implementation of the Land Reforms Act, 1963. A considerable part of this (Rs. 75 crores) was for payment of compensation for transfer of ownership rights to tenants.

(c) The Minister of Revenue, Government of Kerala, discussed this matter with the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The Government of India's difficulty in finding resources for special Central assistance of this order for the State was expressed. In the national guidelines issued on the basis of the Chief Ministers' Conference held in July this year, it was laid down that the scheme of compensation connected with Land reform laws should be self-financing so as not to place any burden on the State Exchequer.

The Annual Plan proposal of the State Government on land reforms will be considered in due course.

Food Ministers Conference and Request from Kerala Food Minister for more Boiled Rice

199. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Ministers Conference was held in Delhi recently, if so, the main decision taken in that Conference;

(b) whether the Kerala Food Minister asked for more boiled rice for the distribution in Kerala through ration shops; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes, Sir. A Conference of the Chief Ministers and Food Ministers was held in Delhi on 30-9-72. A statement showing the main decisions taken in the Conference is attached.

(b) and (c). No such request was made by Kerala Food Minister in the Conference. However, requests were received from him earlier, and the reasonable requirements of the State Government are being met to the extent stocks are available.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the main decisions taken in the Chief Ministers & Food Ministers conference held on 30-9-72—relating to khariff procurement and price policy and measures for stabilisation of prices of foodgrains and their distribution.

(1) The procurement targets fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission were generally accepted, except in the case of one or two States where, due to drought conditions, it was likely to be difficult to attain these targets.

(2) With a view to stabilising the prices of foodgrains and to restraining their upward trend, it was decided to accept the procurement prices recommended by the A.P.C. for paddy/rice. It was also felt that the issue price of rice should be maintained at the present level without any upward revision.

(3) It was considered necessary to enquire into the reasons for the apparent disparity in the prices of

rice recommended for different States by the A.P.C., as these were not strictly based on the procurement prices of paddy recommended by it, and remove anomaly if any.

(4) In regard to the system and mode of procurement to be adopted by the State Governments during the current khariff season, the general opinion was in favour of adopting a system of procurement, or a combination of systems, that would enable the attainment of the dual objective of maximising the procurement and minimising the role of the intermediaries in the paddy/rice trade. It was accepted that public agencies like the Food Corporation of India, the State Food and Civil Supplies Departments and cooperative institutions should play a more dominant role in the procurement of paddy/rice in and endeavour to make direct purchase from the producers to the maximum extent.

(5) In regard to the procurement of coarse grains, the consensus was in favour of fixing procurement prices for coarse grains on a more realistic basis, so that the targets of procurement could be attained. The procurement targets proposed by the A.P.C. were generally found acceptable for implementation. Since coarse grains are essentially consumed by the poorer sections of the community, it was considered necessary to introduce coarse grains into the public distribution system by adopting a suitable pricing and distribution policy.

(6) As against the uniform procurement price recommended by the A. P. C. for bajra and maize, it was considered necessary to fix also the procurement prices for jowar and ragi and small millets, as these were produced and consumed mainly by the weaker sections of the community. It was felt necessary to procure and fix

the procurement prices of coarse grains as under:—

	Rs. per quintal
Baira	63.00
Maiz	58.00
Jowar	58.00
Ragi	57.00
Small millets	50.00

(7) With a view to maximising procurement, it was considered advisable and necessary to impose restrictions on the movement by private trade of kharif cereals to be procured, outside the State; imposition of inter-district restrictions, wherever necessary, may also be considered by the State Governments to enable mopping up of the marketable surpluses.

(8) The need to augment and strengthen the public distribution system was emphasized; the conference also took note of the fact that several other essential commodities would have to be brought under the public distribution system in due course.

(9) In regard to demand for additional quota of sugar for the forthcoming festival season, it was clarified that due to inadequacy of stock, issue of additional quota would not be possible. However, due to an overall increase in the levy quota, additional stocks are likely to be available to the State Governments for sale through the fair price shops.

(10) Shortages of edible oil and pulses in the country was causing considerable concern and appropriate steps were considered necessary to increase the availability of these commodities and to check the rising trend in their prices.

Munich Hospitality to Indian Officials

200. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our officials abused Munich hospitality; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT RISE IN PRICES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I had given notice of an adjournment motion on the price rise situation... (Interruptions). We want to censure Government on this... (Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): What happened to our adjournment motion on the rising prices?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Particularly Government's decision to increase the price of sugar. They have increased the price on the eve of the parliament session.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Are you admitting the motion?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please allow us to make a submission on this.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, आप पहले हमें सुन लें, हमें एक मिनट दे दें। आप ने हमारे एडजर्नमेन्ट मोशन के बारे में कोई कारण नहीं बताया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कारण क्या बताऊँ, आप तो सुनते ही नहीं हैं।

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): About my Adjournment Motion I was told that there would be a statement and that after the statement it would be decided whether there will be a discussion. But you know that there is a difference between the Adjournment Motion and a statement.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : किन आधार पर हमारा एडजर्नमेन्ट मोशन

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

असह्यकार किया जा सकता है ? वित्त मंत्री जी अपना वक्तव्य दें . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वं० 4 पर बाल-एड्रेशन गवा हुआ है, उस के बाद आप को जो कुछ कहना हो कहे । मैंने आप को कई दफा कहा है . . . (व्यवधान) . . . इस तरह से मैं आप सब को नहीं सुन सकता हूँ ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Let us make a submission before you can make up your mind.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I rise to a point of order.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : आपकी गुप्त को ही नहीं, सब को सुनना होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप में कोई ऐसे साहब हैं जो चार-पाँच आदमियों को एक वक्त में सुन सकते हैं ? यहाँ दो को सुनना भी मुश्किल है, जब कि आप तो तीस खड़े हुए हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : एक-एक कर के सब को सुनिये ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My Adjournment Motion is there.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bagusarai): All of us want to make a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly allow us to make our points of order. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want clearly and categorically and briefly to know whether you have admitted the Adjournment Motion or not? We

want to know your decision and then we will decide the course of action.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not decided anything.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: When the Minister replies, I will think over it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): You have already conveyed your decision.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not saying anything now. After the Minister makes his statement, I will see.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No., Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has already promised to make a statement. (Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They have not even mentioned anything about the prices at all. It is not mentioned in the statement.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या आप

यह परम्परा डालेंगे कि हमारा स्थान प्रस्ताव इसलिए विचारार्थ आगे के लिए रखा जाये कि कोई मंत्री महादय वक्तव्य देने वाले हैं ? तब तो सरकार अपने मंत्रियों के वक्तव्यों को आर्डर पेपर पर लाकर हमारे एडजर्नमेंट मोशन हमेशा के लिए रद्दी की टोकरी में डालवा देंगी । मंत्री महादय वक्तव्य देंगे, इसका सवाल नहीं है । हम सरकार की निन्दा करना चाहते हैं । अभी सरकार ने चीनी और बेजिटेबिल आयात के दाम बढ़ाए हैं, यह सेंसर मोशन का विषय है । . . .

(व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When a discussion is held on the Adjournment Motion, the Minister can make a statement in the course of that discussion. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, please hear our point of order systematically, and then give a decision. Any ruling of the Chair,

although it may be based on discretion, has to be related to certain rationale, certain principles. With regard to adjournment motions, there are certain tests laid down in the Rules of Procedure and the Chair will have to relate its discretion or judgment in this matter to the tests laid down in the rules. There is of course the hidden dimension of discretion which might be equated with arbitrariness. My submission is that discretion is not synonymous with arbitrariness and discretion cannot be made synonymous invariably with the wishes of the ruling party.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Here are certain tests to which we have conformed. The Chair will have to say whether we have complied with the ingredients necessary for an adjournment motion or not. There are three or four factors involved and we would not be satisfied with a bald statement from the Chair that it has not thought it fit to admit this. May I refer to one observation that has fallen from your lips; since there is a statement from the hon. Finance Minister later on, it precludes the discussion on the adjournment motion.

May I say that we attach not the slightest weight to the statements of the Government. What has happened in the past? You would yourself recall that there have been repeated assurance from the spokesmen of the Government; from the Finance Minister who said: please wait for a few weeks; have some patience; it is going to be controlled. I ask you: what has happened?

MR. SPEAKER: That is not relevant.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is very relevant. The hon. Prime Minister says that it is a world phenomenon. Since we met last when we had the audacity to come with an adjournment motion, by how many points have the prices risen? The

Finance Minister in his statement is withholding from us the fact that the situation is deteriorating. The Chair will also have to take up into confidence. After all there can be no adjournment motion on prices, if the Chair says that this is a permanent phenomenon. If the Chair says that prices cannot form the subject matter of an adjournment motion, it will be laying down a new precedent. Otherwise, the Chair will have to indicate to us at what level of prices the Chair's sleep would be distributed? At what level of prices would the Chair be prepared to admit an adjournment motion? My submission is that if the price situation has been deteriorating, what are we to do? I want your ruling. Should Parliament be sitting while the people are in great distress?

MR. SPEAKER: I am ready with my ruling, but you should resume your seat.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Government seems to be living in a romantic world. Should the Chair also accompany them there? The Chair should not keep company with them in the romantic world.

Lastly, it is a definite matter: it is an urgent matter and it is a matter of recent occurrence; it is continuing even now. And the Government had raised the price of vanaspati and sugar, thus feeding the flame of inflation and therefore Government cannot be expected to do anything in this matter and we should straightaway proceed to a discussion on this matter
(Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I have a point of order. May I invite your attention to rules 56, 57 and 58?

Rule 58 says:

"The right to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent

(SHRI S. M. BANERJEE)

public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely:—

(i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;

(ii) not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion;

(iii) the motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence."

I think you have rejected our adjournment motion on either of two grounds—either because of the Statement coming from the Finance Minister or because it is a continuing matter. The price rise has become a continuing matter, which is a shame for every one of us. But my adjournment motion of today refers clearly to two points only: the rise in the price of level sugar by 20 paise and the rise in the price of vanaspati. This is not a continuing matter. This adjournment motion should be allowed. If the Government have any guts, let them face us. People in this country want food at reasonable prices, not a statement from the Finance Minister. Here is a story told by the Finance Minister, full of sound and fury and signifying nothing. The adjournment motion should be allowed.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I am not quoting any rule. This is a matter concerning not only the opposition parties but the ruling party as well. People are on the street. When I go to many places, I find that even the people belonging to the ruling party are agitating against the price rise. We were told that there will be a discussion. Sometime back, in reply to a question, the Finance Minister said:

"I look to the future with faith. I am not one of those who lack faith in themselves and in the leadership of the country."

After that statement, what has happened? The prices are going up every day. This adjournment motion should be admitted so that the Government

may understand the realities of the situation. Otherwise, great calamities will come and there will be no use accusing the opposition. It is a very serious matter for all parties in the country, for all those who want food and who want to live. In the past, even after the Government have said that they have taken some action, in reality the prices have not only not decreased but increased. This is a very important problem and Parliament has to discuss it today. The Government are not able to take any step by which prices can be decreased. We must be allowed to discuss this adjournment motion and the Government has got the right to reply and convince us as to what they have done. We know they have not done anything. Let them say at least what steps they are going to take. Otherwise, great calamities will come. People are on the street and they will do whatever they like. There will be no use regretting it afterwards if something happens.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are you now permitting the point of order? . . . (Interruptions) Are you or are you not permitting it?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not like this tone or shouting. Kindly sit down.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We do not want to shout. Either allow us to have our say or give a ruling on . . . (interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I do not expect this from a front-bencher . . . (interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do not start the session with that. We want a ruling on the adjournment motion we have given notice of.

श्री बटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : छोटा सा सवाल है और हम लोग इस पर बहस कर रहे हैं। सब जानते हैं कि देश भर में प्राइस राइज . . . (व्यवधान)

सम्यक् महोदय : जब तक सब बैठ नहीं जायेंगे तब तक मैं कुछ कैसे कह सकता हूँ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you called me and I got up.

MR. SPEAKER: I called him and he said that Shri Gopalan will speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notice of an adjournment motion and I am entitled to speak on that. If you want to shut me out because you do not want my speaking . . .

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of speaking. Unless you listen to me how can you know what I want to say?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I demand a ruling from you.

MR. SPEAKER: I request all of you to sit down. Why are you all standing up?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You are not giving us a ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you unnecessarily getting agitated?

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): May I help you?

MR. SPEAKER: No one will get up so long as I am standing.

मेरा हतान है कि लोग रोज़ कलेज में कम दिलवसी रखते हैं, बाँते में ज्यादा दिलवसी रखते हैं।

Why don't you all sit down?

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, may I make an observation before you give your ruling. You said first that you were keeping the adjournment motion pending. Secondly, you said that Item No. 14 of the list of business is a statement by the Finance Minister on the price situation and

until that is over you are not going to consider this motion. That will set a very bad precedent for the working of Parliament. If on the ground that there is going to be a statement by a Minister you disallow an adjournment motion or preclude a member from moving it, it will be a very sad day for Parliamentary democracy. These two are separate things. The adjournment motion has an element of censure for failure on the part of government to do something whereas a statement merely gives information on a particular subject. You cannot club them together. An adjournment motion should be considered on its own merits, without reference to any statement that the government may make.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now I want to make a submission. I seek your permission and I hope you have granted it to me. Please tell me which of the three requirements this motion does not satisfy?

MR. SPEAKER: Will he kindly sit down?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you have allowed me to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not made any observations regarding the adjournment motion.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, you are adopting a procedure which is against the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I was on my legs when you get up.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you all please sit down?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please give us the benefit of your observations.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

SHRI P. K. DEO: You have allowed some of the members to raise points of order.

MR. SPEAKER: If Members speak without my premission, nothing will go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: * *

SHRI P. K. DEO: * *

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the statement of the Finance Minister is concerned, when I made an observation, it had nothing to do with the admissibility or non-admissibility of the adjournment motion. The point of order that you raised was, in my opinion, quite relevant. I thought, if some of you agreed to listen to the Minister's statement....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I only request you to please listen to me. After that, whatever you want to do, you can make your observations. About the Minister's statement of course, I could not check it. But I have to make my observations on the relevancy of the adjournment motion. (Interruptions) How can you prejudge unless you listen to me?

Last time, the same sort of an adjournment motion came and I gave certain reasons for rejecting it. This time, the adjournment motion contains matters slightly different from the adjournment motion that came last time. Definite rise in prices is mentioned—it is not a continuous, steady, rise in prices. It is a sudden, abrupt rise in prices, in my opinion. So, I should not follow the precedent of last session. In my opinion, it is a very urgent matter. The rise in prices is very recent, sudden and abrupt. I hold the adjournment motion in order.

Now, there are so many of them.. (Interruptions).

अब मैं आप की बात भी बतलाऊँ। आप मुझ से कांफिडेंस में जो बात करते हैं उस से ज्यादा मैं ने कह दिया है। मैं ने भी कांफिडेंस ही रखा है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : घर की बात यहाँ मत कीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप स्वी मानेंगे कि आप डिस्कशन चाहते थे, मैं ऐजजमेंट मोशन दे रहा हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : डिस्कशन तो दोनों हालतों में हुआ। रवाय यह है कि किस रूप में हो। मंत्री मङ्गदय के बयान पर हो या हमारे मोशन पर हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में आपस के कांफिडेंस की बात है। आप ने मेरा नहीं रखा और मैं ने आप का नहीं रखा। इतनी बात गलत हो गई। आप ने बार बार कहा कि कांफिडेंस में नहीं लिया। मैं ने पढ़ा काम इन सेशन में यह किया कि आपस में बात की।

I quite agree that the matter is very urgent engaging public attention. (Interruptions).

इस के बाद यह भी होता चाहिये कि इस में बड़ी तरह की चीजें साई हैं। उस को एक ही मोशन में रख लीजिये। जो भी आप का दिल काना हो उस को इस में शामिल कर लीजिये, बड़े चीज़ी हो बड़े वस्तु हो।

श्री बनर्जी का मोशन सब से पहले आया है।

इस के बारे में जैसा मैंने कहा है कि यह सारी चीज़ उस में डिसकस हो जायगी।

श्री बनर्जी अब लीव आक दो हाउस मांगेंगे।

Mr. Banerjee may ask for leave of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I beg leave of the House to move the Adjournment motion, standing in my name on price rise.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the question is that leave be granted to Shri S. M. Banerjee to move his adjournment motion on price rise. Those in favour may please rise in their seats.... I find that the number is more than 50. Leave is granted.

At what time you would like to take it up for discussion?

SOME MEMBERS: After Lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to take it up today?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: If the House agrees, instead of 4.00 P.M., we can take it up immediately after Lunch. The Minister's statement can be circulated. He can lay it on the Table of the House (Interruptions) or he can make it after discussion.

एक बात की मतिविल आ गई है आज के लिए। श्री फाउंडन अली अहमद की बेंचों की शादी रात के पांच बजे है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इससे क्या मतलब है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात को आपके भी होगी। आप को भी करना पड़ेगा।

I think, we can take it up tomorrow. (Interruptions). Let us accommodate him. It can be taken up as the first item tomorrow.

12.35 hrs.

RE. SITUATION IN ASSAM

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (रटना) : आपने सी० आई० ए० वाली बात के बारे में कहा था कि आप वाद में बताएंगे। आपने कुछ नहीं बताया है। संविधान के प्रति एनीजियंस की इन्होंने शय ले रखी है। जो आपने आपकी सी० आई० ए० एजेंट कहते हैं उनको हाउस से डिबार किया जाना चाहिए।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I have a submission to make to you. In the last meeting that you conveyed of the leaders of Opposition Parties, we raised the language riots in Assam and it was agreed that the Government will make a statement on the law and order situation in Assam and on the basis of that, there will be a discussion. But, in to-day's business paper, I do not find there is any such item.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): What is happening in Assam is a shame to this country. It is a shame to any civilisation and this Government and this Party is at the root of all this trouble and it is a silent spectator. This is not the first time it is happening....

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing a calling attention on it for tomorrow.

Mr. Piloo Mody, whatever be their objections regarding whether it is a question of Parties opposite to you or otherwise, so far as the dignity and decorum of this House is concerned, inside this House I do not think it is proper that people should come with signs and symbols. You can do any thing outside, but it is very improper in this House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): His dog is also wearing it.

12.37 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
PAKISTAN'S CONTINUED INTRANSIGENCE IN RESPECT OF DELINEATION OF LINE OF ACTUAL CONTROL IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (वाराणसी) :

मैं अखिलमन्दनीय लोक मन्त्रालय के निम्न निम्न विषय की ओर विदेश मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें :

“मैं और कश्मीर में वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा के रेखांकन के सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान का निरन्तर दुराग्रह”

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker Sir, Hon'ble Members would recall my statement in the House on August 30, at the conclusion of the meeting between the representatives of India and Pakistan, wherein I had conveyed the agreement of both sides to the delineation of the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir along its entire length. I had also stated that maps showing this agreed line would be exchanged by both side and that delineation of the line would be completed by the 4th September, 1972 and withdrawals to the international border would be completed by the 15th September. In accordance with the Simla Agreement the line of control had to be mutually respected, therefore its delineation has to be agreed so that its inviolability may be ensured by both sides.

The Senior Military Commanders of India and Pakistan, who were entrusted with the task of delineating the line of control on maps, have so far held 9 rounds of discussions. By the 7th round which was completed on 18th October, an agreement was reached on 19 maps delineating the entire length of the line of control from the Chamb area on the international border to Partapur sector in the North. These maps were to be signed in the 8th round. On that occasion, however Pakistan's Senior Military Commander raised a fresh controversy over a pocket approximately 1½ square miles in area which is in Pakistan's occupation but separate from the line of control. Several messages have been exchanged between the Chiefs of the Army Staff of India and Pakistan on this issue and as a result further meetings took place between the Senior Military Commanders on November 7 and 9. However, these discussions failed to iron out the differences. It is now being considered whether the stage has been reached for a meeting at another level to resolve this question.

Honourable Members would appreciate that as the talks are still in progress, it would not be in our national interest to discuss this matter in greater detail. The major task of delineation of the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir, in terms of the Simla and Delhi Agreements has been completed on maps. It is hoped that the remaining problem will also be resolved by further bilateral discussions. After the delineation of the line of control is approved by the two Governments the withdrawal of troops to the international border will be completed in the shortest possible time. We hope that Pakistan Government will view this matter in a realistic and constructive manner.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस उद्देश्य से यह ध्यानाकर्षण सूचना दी गई थी, विदेश मंत्री ने अपने वक्तव्य में उसे पूरा नहीं होने दिया। सूचना का उद्देश्य यह था कि इस सदन को, श्रीर देश को, यह पता लगे कि शिमला समझौता की गाड़ी किस पट्टाड़ी पर या मैदान में जक कर रुक गई है और दोनों देशों के बीच में कौन सा विवाद खड़ा हो गया है। विदेश मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि, राष्ट्रीय हितों में इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा बताना ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं "राष्ट्रीय हितों" की उन की परिभाषा से सहमत नहीं हूँ। पाकिस्तान से वार्ता चले, लेकिन इस सदन को, श्रीर देश को, भी विश्वास में लेना होगा कि वार्ता किस मंटे पर अटक गई है। राष्ट्रीय हितों का तकाजा है कि हमें बताया जाये कि सीमा के अंकन का काम क्यों रुक गया।

हम ने अखबारों में पढ़ा है कि इस सवाल पर प्रधान मंत्री श्रीर पाकिस्तानी प्रतिनिधि के बीच में पत्रव्यवहार हुआ है। संसदीय मर्यादा का तकाजा यह था कि उस पत्रव्यवहार को सदन की मेज पर रखा जात, हमें विश्वास में लिया जाता, हमें पत्रव्यवहार से पता लगता है कि किस बात पर विवाद है।

और उस को हल करने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है। दोनों देशों के सेनापतियों के बीच में भी पत्रव्यवहार हुआ है। उस को भी प्रकाश में नहीं आने दिया गया। मेरे, लिये और सदन के किसी भी सदस्य के लिए, यह तय करना मुश्किल है कि पर्दे के पीछे क्या हो रहा है।

मुझे 31 जुलाई की तारीख याद है। तब तो हम सदन में भकेले थे। अब तो प्रधान मंत्री भी कहती हैं कि पाकिस्तान का रद्दीया कठोर हो गया है।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):
Great similarities.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह कब से कठोर हो गया है ? क्यों कठोर हो गया है ? यह ध्यानाकर्षण सूचना तो एक सीमित विषय पर है। लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि भारत और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्धों पर सदन में बहस करने का मौका दिया जाये।

विदेश मंत्री महोदय ने इस वक्तव्य में स्वीकार किया है कि शिमला समझौते को बनाने के लिए जो दिल्ली समझौता हुआ था—समझौते पर जो समझौता हुआ था, उसमें यह व्यवस्था भी कि जम्मू और काश्मीर में नियंत्रण की रेखा का अंकन किया जायेगा। इस वक्तव्य में भी उन्होंने वही बात कही है। मैं उसको दोहराना चाहता हूँ :

.....wherein I had conveyed the agreement of both sides to the deliniation of the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir along its entire length.

पूरी सीमा के अंकन का सवाल था। कमांडरों में बातचीत हुई। कहते हैं कि 19 नवम्बर पर सहमति हो गई और दस्तखत करने के लिए तारीख तय हो गई, लेकिन पाकिस्तान मुकर गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब पाकिस्तान मुकर गया, तो हमारे कमांडर-इन-चीफ ने पाकिस्तान को यह आकर क्यों दिया कि भले ही हमारी राय में 2350 LS—10

डेढ़ मील के इलाके पर इतिफाक नहीं हुआ है, उस को छोड़ दो, हम अपनी सेनायें वापिस करने के लिये तैयार हैं ? यह जो विवाद का विषय है, क्या यह सीमा के अंकन के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता ? जब हम ने पूरी सीमा का अंकन करने का निश्चय किया था, तो फिर उस स्टैंड से पीछे हटने का सवाल कहां पैदा होता है ? लेकिन सरकार ने पाकिस्तान से कह दिया कि इस विवाद पर चर्चा चलती रहेगी और हम अपनी फौजें हटा लेते हैं।

पाकिस्तान ने इस बात को नहीं माना। पाकिस्तान हम पर यह आरोप लगा रहा है कि हम शिमला समझौते को दोबारा लिखना चाहते हैं। पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति दावा कर रहे हैं कि उन के लिए सिद्धान्त का सवाल है। तो क्या हमारे लिए सिद्धान्त का सवाल नहीं है ? आखिर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा पर दोनों देशों की फौजें वापिस जानी हैं। ठाठू चक या टाकुरबौक हमारा क्षेत्र है। वह हमें वापिस मिलना चाहिए और पाकिस्तान की सेना वहां से हटनी चाहिए। लेकिन हम उस विवाद को बनाये रख कर सीमा पर से अपनी फौजें हटाने के लिए तैयार हैं। क्या यह भारत सरकार के स्टैंड में परिवर्तन नहीं है ? इस परिवर्तन का कारण क्या है ? जब तक पाकिस्तान उस इलाके को खाली नहीं करता, तब तक सीमा के अंकन का काम पूरा नहीं होता और जब तक सीमा के अंकन का काम पूरा नहीं होता तब तक हम अपनी फौजें कैसे वापिस हटा सकते हैं ?

यह भी रहस्य की बात है कि पाकिस्तान ने इस इलाके के बारे में कोई समझौता माना था या नहीं होना था। पहले सरकार की ओर से कहा गया कि पाकिस्तान के कमांडर ने बात मान ली है, केवल दस्तखत करना बाकी है। पाकिस्तान को भी यह सूचना दी गई कि हम इसके बारे में बहस नहीं करेंगे, अगर दस्तखत करने के लिए मित्रता हो, तो आओ। इस स्टैंड से भी सरकार मुकर गई

[श्री भटल बिहारी वाजपेयी] है। अब कहा जा रहा है कि हम बात करने के लिए तैयार हैं। इस से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में हमारी स्थिति हास्यास्पद हुई है। ये आरोप लगाये जा रहे हैं कि तथ्यों के बारे में मतभेद पैदा हो गया है। आखिर जब कमांडर मिलते हैं, तो उन की बातचीत लिखी जाती है, उस का कोई रिकार्ड होता है। वह रिकार्ड क्या बताता है? पाकिस्तान ने माना था या नहीं माना था? अगर एक बार पाकिस्तान मान गया, तो हम इस स्टैंड पर क्यों नहीं अड़े रहे कि केवल दस्तखत करना बाकी है, अब आगे बातचीत नहीं होगी? अगर पाकिस्तान समझौते का सम्मान नहीं करना चाहता है, तो फ़ौजें नहीं हटेंगी, क्योंकि सीमा का अंकन नहीं हुआ है।

अगर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा पर फ़ौजों के वापिस जाने का सवाल है, तो केवल ठाठू चक से नहीं, जिसे ठाकुरचौक भी कहा जाता है, पाकिस्तान की सेना छम्ब के क्षेत्र से भी वापिस जानी चाहिए। छम्ब का क्षेत्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा से लगा हुआ है। पाकिस्तान की सेना अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा का उल्लंघन कर के छम्ब के क्षेत्र में प्रविष्ट हुई थी। लोपा बैला की चौकियां हमारी थीं, जिन पर पाकिस्तान ने 17 दिसम्बर के बाद कब्जा किया। उन को वापिस लेने के लिए हम ने चकनोट दे दिया। हम ने अपनी भूमि को पाकिस्तान को समर्पित कर दिया। हमने ज़मीन का सौदा किया। हमने भूमि की रक्षा नहीं की।

आज हमें दर्द है कि पाकिस्तान के जो दस लाख लोग विस्थापित हो गये हैं, उन का क्या होगा। वे खी की फ़सल बो सकें, उस को काट सकें, इस के बारे में भारत सरकार चिन्तित है। लेकिन छम्ब के जो लोग विस्थापित हो गये हैं, बेघरबार हो कर उजड़े हैं, उन का क्या होगा? भारत सरकार वह मांग कर सकती है कि पाकिस्तान छम्ब के क्षेत्र को भी खाली करे, क्योंकि शिमला

समझौते के अन्तर्गत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा पर जहां भी फ़ौजें आगे बढ़ी हैं, उन को वापिस जाना चाहिए।

मैं चाहूंगा कि विदेश मंत्री महोदय इन प्रश्नों के स्पष्ट उत्तर दें। सरकार के मंत्री भलग भलग भाषा में बोल रहे हैं। इस से जनता में बड़ा भ्रम पैदा हो रहा है। कभी कहा जाता है पाकिस्तान का हमला होने वाला है, कभी कहा जाता है कि हमला होने का कोई खतरा नहीं है। हम विदेश मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहते हैं कि जिस भावना से भारत सरकार ने शिमला समझौता किया था क्या पाकिस्तान उसी भावना से उस का पालन कर रहा है और अगर नहीं कर रहा है तो पाकिस्तान की भावना बदलने का क्या कारण है? अगर पाकिस्तान की भावना बदल गई तो क्या भारत एक तरफ़ शांति की साधना करेगा? क्या एकतरफ़ा शांति की साधना फल देगी?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I will confine myself to the specific points he has asked me either to clarify or give further information. I would like to say that the statement of the hon. member that there is any different projection by different Ministers is not correct.

He asked whether our Commander made an offer to Pakistan to withdraw troops from the main Punjab-Rajasthan-Gujarat-Pakistan border, keeping this issue apart. Yes, an offer was made, as has appeared in the newspapers. It was a good offer....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI SWARN SINGH:....and the fact that Pakistan did not accept it is perhaps of some consolation to the hon. Member opposite. That should be the criterion as to whether we looked after our interest or not; he would agree with me there.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Had Pakistan agreed then?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: There was absolutely no change in Government's stand. All along we had taken the view that the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir has to be delineated first, because there is the agreement that it has to be mutually respected. Both sides should know what it is before it can be respected. Hence the inevitability of agreement on the delineation of the line of control as it existed on 17 December 1971 in Jammu and Kashmir. As that has not yet been finalised, if there are any outstanding matters, we cannot raise a public debate about the substance of that because bilateral agreement means that both sides, although having different approaches, different stands, will sit down and try to straighten out matters, try to come to a mutually acceptable arrangement. It should be appreciated that in any negotiations of that importance and delicacy, no side should take a public stand. That does not help the negotiators in carrying on their negotiations. It was for this reason that I had mentioned that point in my statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Then why has Pakistan taken a public stand?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Pakistan has not taken any public stand. There may be some public statement by certain people; we do not regard that as a public stand at all, unless there is a formal communication to us or a statement by any of their Ministers or officials.

As for the progress that has been made, I have mentioned that 19 maps have already been initialled—agreement has been arrived at. If there is a difference of opinion, we should, according to the Simla Agreement, try to resolve it bilaterally. If the military commanders at that level cannot

resolve it, then perhaps military commanders at another level can. If even then that is not resolved, there can be a meeting at some other level, at civilian officials level or even at government level. Because let us not forget that the essence of the Simla Agreement is that there should be peaceful settlement of disputes and it should be arrived at bilaterally. When there is this bilateralism, there can be different of opinion. If by bilateralism, we feel that there is no difference of opinion or difference of approach, then there is no need for negotiation.

So this should be viewed in this perspective, and we should not run to the conclusion and make statements to this effect that we should get out of the Simla Agreement because Pakistan have not accepted a particular point. Then we should repudiate the whole agreement; that is not a correct attitude. We do not accept the validity of this stand. We have taken a deliberate decision to resolve all differences between India and Pakistan bilaterally and by mutual agreement. There may be difficulties; there will be difficulties. The Prime Minister has rightly said that we get this impression that Pakistan's stand has hardened, but that does not mean that by that hardening of attitude we should give up the basic point, namely, that the two sides should settle the issues by mutual agreement and bilaterally. We adhere to that, and we hope that Pakistan also, in accordance with the statement made by President Bhutto and by other Government spokesmen, would adhere to the letter and spirit of the Simla agreement. We do hope that the outstanding dispute between the two, or the question that still remains unresolved, would be resolved by mutual discussion.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE:
What about the Chhamb area?

श्री राममोहर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) :
माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दृष्टिकोण इस

[श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

प्रश्न के संबंध में ऐसा नहीं है जैसा कि पिछले वक्ता ने कहा है और न मेरी परिभाषा ही ऐसी है। मैं उस परिभाषा को मानता हूँ जो मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि देश के हित में इस पर ज्यादा बहस नहीं करनी चाहिए। इसको मानता हूँ। इसको मानते हुए इस अवसर पर मैं एक बात पृष्ठना चाहता हूँ। अगर उसका उत्तर न भी मिले तो भी मैं सरकार को बता देना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के प्रतिनिधि और पाकिस्तान के भी प्रतिनिधि जो यहाँ दिल्ली में पाँच दिन तक वार्ता करते रहे और वार्ता के बाद प्रगति संतोषजनक कही गई और जिस दिक्कत की वजह से वह पाँच दिनों तक किसी असली राय पर नहीं पहुँच सके उसका हल होना चाहिए। उसका हल करने के लिए अगर अफसरों के लेवल पर उसका समाधान नहीं हो पाता है तो मेरी राय में सरकार को ऊपर के लेवल से उसको तय करना चाहिए। यों जो आपने बताया है वार्ता की प्रगति संतोषजनक है और दोनों देशों के अन्दर बात चल रही है, तो कुछ समय लगना आवश्यक है। लेकिन देश के अन्दर यहाँ और पाकिस्तान में भी जो प्रसन्नता शिमला समझौता होने के बाद हुई थी उतनी प्रसन्नता नहीं है। इसमें देर होती है लेकिन इस दिक्कत का भी समाधान होना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से सह्यति प्रकट करता हूँ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would like only to say that I have already accepted this position, that the stage has arrived when serious consideration can be given as to whether discussion at another level may or may not be undertaken.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, it was the intention and hope and aspiration of the whole of the Indian people, after liberation of Bangladesh, that will be restored in the Indian sub-continent, and perhaps with that hope, although prematurely, and without, I should say, study,—our Government have been steadily deluding themselves—the Government have relied too much on a person who is known as politically mercurial and who is known as an unreliable person.

13 hrs.

We entered into the Simla Pact with the hope that it will be possible for us to have peace in the Indian sub-continent. Certainly I agree with our hon. Minister that peace is our objective and we should not try to do anything which will harm the cause of peace. The objective of Simla pact was peace. But where is peace? Is the spirit of peace anywhere clinging to the Simla pact? If it is not, why should we, why India should cling to it? What national interest will it serve if India clinged to the dead ghost of Simla pact? The hon. Minister says that in our national interest we should not discuss the matter in greater detail. What is that national interest? The day before yesterday, the Prime Minister in an address to the Congress Party said something; she said: despite our best efforts, "it seems peace will continue to elude us"; "Pakistan's attitude has hardened". She has also accused big Powers and said: "there is not going to be peace because some big Powers do not like it."

Look at the two diverging viewpoints: one put forward by the Prime Minister herself that the attitude of Pakistan is hardening and some big powers are not allowing restoration of peace in this continent. She categorically says so. It is not a technical question of demarcation of lines; it is something more; the Prime Minister says so; but our hon. Minister says that it is a technical question and only delineation of border, is

there; he does not want to go into greater details. In the national interest, the Prime Minister has given a warning to the whole nation while the hon. Foreign Minister says it is a technical thing. It is not so. What does it mean? This has been aptly described by Mr. Bhutto himself on 3rd October. He said that "India was resiling from the Simla pact"; further he says that 1.77 sq. miles might be a tiny piece of land and this piece of land is not the most important thing; but it is the "principle" that is involved. It is not a question of small piece of land; it is a question of principle. Our Prime Minister looks at the whole problem from the point of view of greater perspective. Even from the point of view of the principle as has been rightly said by Mr. Bhutto himself, the question of principle is involved; not a tiny piece of land; otherwise he will not be foolish enough as he would not have endangered the future of 5,000 sq. miles of Pakistani territory, nor the future of 93,000 prisoners of war. During these 4½ months after the signing of the Simla Pact, something has happened and the attitude of Pakistan has changed. In the course of the discussion on the Simla pact, we tried to draw the attention of the Government; I was not allowed to conclude my speech. We have relied on Mr. Bhutto too much. I said: "you are hyperbolically hailing the pact". I said that the Government missed the most opportune moment to restore peace in the Indian sub-continent by their premature haste in having a bilateral pact with Pakistan, in exclusion of Bangla Desh. Now Pakistan is bringing in many issues like the issue of prisoners of war, recognition of Bangladesh, issue of Pakistani citizens now in Bangladesh and so on. You know that the UN is going to discuss the Yugoslav resolution on the issue of recognition of Bangladesh. Therefore, it will be absolutely wrong and against the national interests if we look at the question only from the point of view of this piece of land or that piece of land. I re-

peat that we have made a mistake in having talked with Pakistan excluding Bangladesh. Peace in the sub-continent is indivisible. Without an understanding between India, Bangladesh and Pakistan together, there is not going to be peace in the sub-continent.

I want to know why the Prime Minister has made a statement the day before that Pakistan's attitude has hardened, that peace is eluding us and that some big powers are not allowing us to have peace in the sub-continent. After the failure of two deadlines for completing the delineation of the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir, I want to know whether the Government of India has the right to say that as soon as delineation is completed, the army will withdraw, without having another round of official talks between India and Pakistan. I also want to know whether it is a fact that within one year after the war, Pakistan has amassed huge arms and ammunitions from China, USA and other parts of the world and whether it is a fact that by quitting SEATO, Pakistan has reactivated CENTO with a view to develop its war potential. The news has also appeared in the press that Pakistan has mobilised some of the armaments in the border....

MR. SPEAKER: You are going much beyond the scope of the calling attention motion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know whether the Government will have a fresh thinking on the issue of the Simla Pact and whether before the recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan, we will refuse to withdraw from the occupied territory.

MR. SPEAKER: Only one question is allowed under the rules, but so many questions are being asked.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I will try to answer the highly philosophical part of his questions....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Not philosophical at all; it is as realistic as you and I are.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: He has also put some questions. He asked, why should the Prime Minister make the statement which has been published in the press? Of course, this was an assessment of the situation and the Prime Minister made a correct and very timely statement. There is nothing further to be said about that statement. Then he said, two deadlines were fixed for completing the delineation and because they could not be adhered to, therefore we should not talk of withdrawal.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Prime Minister has alarmed the whole nation.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This is not a correct approach. In fact, we want the delineation to be completed and the time frame has been agreed upon that withdrawals will take place after delineation of the line of control is mutually agreed upon. Our effort should be to find mutually acceptable agreement and as soon as that agreement is arrived at, we adhere to our undertaking that the troops will be withdrawn.

The third question that he asked is that Pakistan is collecting arms and we should take note of it. Of course, we have taken note of it. We are not sitting idle. But just to make this type of statement of an alarmist character does not help anyone. My colleague, the Defence Minister....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is not correct to say...

MR. SPEAKER: I would request the Minister not to give a reply if he interrupts like this at every stage.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I think it is a good step that Pakistan has left SEATO, because we have been totally opposed to any defence pact. If she leaves CENTO also and joins the group of non-aligned countries, it will be a

good development. So, they have gone half way and I do not see why you should object to that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I do not object to that.

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you have a little patience to listen to the reply?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The question of reactivation of CENTO has a new meaning.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The CENTO has always been there. We know that Pakistan is a member of the CENTO. We are fully aware of the goings on in the CENTO context and any planning that we have either in the external relations or in the matter of the security of the country will certainly take note of all these factors.

He has raised a rather interesting point that we should not talk to Pakistan on any matter unless they recognise Bangladesh. I think the objective is that there should be normalisation of relations in the sub-continent. So, we should not allow anything to stand in the way of the realisation of that objective, and we should continue to sort any differences that might be there. Anything mutually agreed upon between India and Pakistan in fact helps the situation in the entire sub-continent, including Bangladesh, and I would request the hon. Member to view it in that light.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I pose a few specific questions to the hon. Minister, I would like to say a word to clarify the perspective of these questions. As a seepastist I believe that any heightening of tension between Pakistan and India always strengthens the growth of communal reaction in both the countries and, therefore, if any efforts for durable peace fail it is a matter

of deepest regret to me. Therefore, if I pose a few questions to the hon. Minister, I do so more in anguish than in anger. The question of happiness does not arise at all.

In the context of the stagnated talks on delineation, President Bhutto remarked that efforts are being made by India to redraft the entire Simla Pact, and that too at a new level of Army commanders' meeting. If this is the position, does not the hon. Minister feel that this statement of President Bhutto is an indication of the tremendous troubles that President Bhutto is facing at home?

Secondly, though the Simla Agreement was characterised as a new break-through, is it not a fact that new difficulties that are being created on the question of delineation are really the hang-overs of the past Indo-Pak relations, particularly on the question of Kashmir?

Thirdly, though President Bhutto took over the reins from the military regime there are again hang-overs of the past and still there is a substantial hold of the army rule and army personnel and the influence which the military personnel still wield is creating new and fresh difficulties in the problem of delineation.

My next question is....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dandavate, the rules are very definite. According to rules, only one question is allowed. You can ask one question, inter-linking all its parts. Please don't make my position awkward. It is very embarrassing for me to allow you question after question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I always try to be brief and precise. I will take less time than what others have taken.

Is it not a fact that there is a conflict of interests between President Bhutto and prominent personnel of the Army? Is it not a fact that Mr. Tikka Khan who had a very notorious record in Bangladesh is realising the

fact that interest of President Bhutto lies in going to the people of Pakistan, telling them, "I have a new feather in my cap. I am prepared to swallow the bitter pill of Simla Agreement because that will give me an opportunity of getting back the occupied territory of Pakistan from the hands of India and also, at a later stage, bring about the release of Pakistani prisoners of war." That is the interest of President Bhutto.

The conflict of interest of the Army is that senior Army officers realise today that the moment delineation is completed, the deadlock is solved and the withdrawal of troops begins, they will come face to face with reality of Bangladesh and, since the Bangladesh Government has already decided to go in for the trial of war criminals, they will have to face the situation. They feel, if senior military officers are returned back, this will be the difficulty that will be created. As a result of that, the Army people are trying to put military pressure and trying to create difficulties on the problem of delineation.

As far as the involvement of foreign powers is concerned, I would like the hon. Minister to make a categorical statement as to what are the foreign powers which, according to the Government, are involved and what is the political situation, specially, in the Asian sub-continent which is responsible for the intervention of foreign powers. As a political reality as well as a political strategy, would the Government like to declare very categorically that we are all out for peace, that we will make genuine and sincere efforts to honour the Simla Agreement, but, if consistently new difficulties are created by Pakistan, we cannot take it for granted that this option of the Simla Agreement remains open indefinitely? Are we not going to put some condition and give an indication that if they consistently go on creating new difficulties and putting new pressures, the option of the Simla Agreement

[PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE]

is not going to be indefinitely open to them?

On the same background, I would like to know whether with a new situation developing in talk with Pakistan, that has in effect almost nullified the Simla Agreement, there is the need to face, the problem of delineation and other problems in a new way? Since, in effect, they are almost nullifying the spirit of the Simla Agreement, even as a strategy as well as a political reality, shall we not take a new stand now and go to the extent of bringing Bangladesh into the picture? You can say, "if you continue these nefarious activities and obstructionist methods, we have to insist that recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan will have to be one of the conditions."

With this attitude, I would like to get a clarification from the hon. Minister about it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: If I may say so, in regard to some of the queries that the hon. Member has raised, some of the doubts that he has expressed, he has also tried answer them in the latter part of his formulations. I would not like to go into them.

I would like to say one thing. I would like to resist the temptation of going into the background of what is happening in Pakistan, what are the internal relations between the Army and the political wing. We have to deal with a Government, with a spokesman of the Government. What are the internal processes that go on is a matter of interest and we keep ourselves informed. But it is not customary to make comments on what is happening inside Pakistan, as to what are the compulsions, what are the brakes, what are the obstructions, to the smooth discharge of the responsibilities that have been undertaken under the Simla Agreement by the

Government of Pakistan. Now there can be a temptation of adopting this attitude that you should speed up, say, the implementation of the process of Agreement and if you do not, then, as he said, we will say that we close the Simla Agreement or add a new condition to it. That is not our attitude; I may say this frankly. Simla Agreement is a self-contained document and it has also laid down the basis on which differences between India and Pakistan can be resolved. I have mentioned it a number of times and I will repeat it. There are two essential points: one is that there will be bilateral discussions and agreements and the second, there will not be any resort to use of force, i.e., by peaceful discussion. Both are excellent principles and to give an impression that we are trying to find some excuse for getting out of this arrangement is neither proper, nor is it in our interest. It is not in the interest of peace either. This is the best way also to keep the interest of other countries in this region or outside agencies to the minimum. You cannot think in isolation. Some countries will continue to have interest; this can be a friendly interest or this can also be an unfriendly interest. The best way to keep this interest out is to stick to the basic ideals and the basic principles of the Simla Agreement, namely, not to resort to use of force and to settle differences bilaterally. We are all-out for peace and it is a good thing to be all out for peace. We should do everything to ensure that there is peace in this sub-continent. That helps everybody; it helps India, it helps Pakistan, it helps Bangladesh...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: But Mr. Bhutto thinks otherwise.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We should try to ensure that he gives up that thinking rather than that you also fall a victim to that line of thinking.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you permit me, I will ask for a clarification.

My specific question is this—I had asked this question, but he has given a reply—I would not say anything about the question of scrapping the Simla Pact. But would you give an impression that, indefinitely, this option is open?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I think that there is no question of option. There is a positive element that the two sides will resolve all their differences bilaterally and peacefully. I would stick to this. What is the point in getting out? What is the point in enabling Pakistan to get out of it? It is a good arrangement and it should continue.

13.24 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE; SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) ORDINANCE AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST, 1970-71

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under provisions of article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution:—

- (i) The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 (No. 9 of 1972) promulgated by the President on the 23rd September, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-362/72].

- (ii) The Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1972 (No. 9 of 1972) promulgated by the President on the 31st October, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3621/72].

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English

versions) of the Bombay Port Trust for the year, 1970-71 and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3622/72].

NOTIFICATION UNDER BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ACT, AND THE THIRD INTERIM REPORT OF THE THIRD PAY COMMISSION RE. FURTHER INTERIM RELIEF

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. K. GANESH):

I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (5) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:—

- (i) The Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1972, published in Notification No. S.O. 575 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3623/72].

- (ii) The Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1972, published in Notification No. S.O. 661 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1972. [Placed in Library. See LT-3624/72].

- (2) A copy of the Third Interim Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Third Pay Commission on Further Interim Relief to Central Government Employees. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3625/72].

ANNUAL REPORT OF GUJARAT AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., AHMEDABAD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3625/72].

STATEMENT RE. DAMAGE CAUSED BY FLOODS, ETC. AND POWER POSITION IN THE COUNTRY.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):

I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A statement on the damage caused by floods and cyclones during the monsoon of 1972 in the country. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3627/72].
- (2) A statement on the power position in the country. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3628/72].

INTERIM REPORT OF BONUS REVIEW COMMITTEE AND GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION THEREON

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) Interim Report of Bonus Review Committee signed by Chairman, Dr. S. D. Punekar, Shri N. S. Bhat and Shri Harish Mahendra.
- (ii) Interim Report of Bonus Review Committee signed

by Shri R. P. Billimoria, Shri Mahesh Desai, Shri G. Ramanujam and Shri Satish Loomba.

- (iii) Government Resolution (Hindi and English versions) No. S-33025/23/72-WB dated the 19th October, 1972 notifying Government's decisions on the above Reports.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3629/72].

CUSTODY AND HANDLING OF EXHIBITS IN THE INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA, RULES AND U.G.C. (TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF EMPLOYEES) AMENDMENT RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):

I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Custody and Handling of Exhibits in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1071 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 15A of the Indian Museum Act, 1910. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3630/72].
- (2) A copy of the University Grants Commission (Terms and conditions of service of Employees) Amendment Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1070 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3631/72].

PREVENTION OF WATER POLLUTION BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the prevention of water pollution and the maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the purposes aforesaid, of prevention of Water Pollution Boards, for conferring on such Boards functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith.

(ii) EVIDENCE BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the prevention of water pollution and the maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the purposes aforesaid, of prevention of Water Pollution Boards, for conferring on such Boards functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): I beg to present the Twenty-first Report of the Estimates Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Third Report on the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare)—General Social Welfare.

STATEMENT re PRICE SITUATION

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table a statement on the price situation.

Statement

It is a little over three months ago that I had occasion to make a statement in the House in response to a

Calling Attention Notice regarding the steep rise in the prices of essential commodities. At that time I shared with the House Government's anxiety in respect of the rise in prices since the month of May this year, which was higher than what would normally have been expected in that part of the year. I had referred then to the late arrival of the monsoon and the subsequent dry spell which, as Hon. Members would know, lasted for a month. Consequently, this year's kharif crop has suffered considerable damage, and it has followed upon a decline in foodgrains production in 1971-72. Last year the output of coarse grains was affected, and this year the paddy crop too has suffered from drought conditions. The Government has initiated a crash programme to rescue as much of the kharif crop as possible, and to increase rabi foodgrains production to an extent which will help to make good the deficit in kharif output. From reports available so far, the wheat cultivation programme is going on as planned in all major producing areas, while other rabi cereals and pulses are also expected to do well in the northern parts of the country. The southern States, too, will contribute in varying degrees; nevertheless, the situation during the next few months will require a careful watch.

The position in regard to agricultural raw materials has also been affected by drought conditions this year, though the impact on individual items may be of varying degrees. The jute crop has suffered substantial damage but, fortunately, the excellent crop of last year has provided a buffer, and the prices of jute manufactures are lower than what they were a year ago. The record cotton crop of last year is, according to present indications, being followed by a satisfactory one this year, and the supply position should, therefore, remain comfortable. The sugarcane crop, which was poor in 1971-72 as a result of a cyclical decline in acreage and damage due to floods, is expected to show a modest recovery despite the

[SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN]

vagaries of the monsoon. Considerable uncertainty, however, attaches to the oilseeds crop.

As the Hon. Members are aware, there is usually a seasonal increase in prices from the months of May to September. However, the rise this year has been abnormally high. As on 21.10.1972 the General Index of Wholesale Prices stood at 210.9, i.e., 10.2 per cent higher than the level of a year ago. A steep rise in the prices of food articles has been the major cause of an increase in general price level. During the twelve month period ending 21st October, 1972 the index of the food articles group went up by 16.5 per cent, whereas the non-food group recorded only a moderate increase of 4.8 per cent. Fortunately, there are now indications that the normal seasonal decline in prices from September to December, which was not in evidence until mid-October, is at long last beginning to have some stabilising effect on prices of cereals.

The situation has no doubt undergone significant changes since the time I made my earlier statement. As regards foodgrains, we had then with us stocks of a almost 9 million tonnes, and it was deliberately decided to step up releases through the existing fair price shops, as also to raise the number of such shops. Pursuant to this decision, the number of fair price shops rose from 1.37 lakhs at the beginning of August to 1.56 lakhs by the third week of October. The off-take from the public distribution system also considerably increased, and this has helped to moderate the price rise during this period which is usually a lean season. However, in order to maintain stocks at a reasonable level, it is most important that the kharif procurement programme should be implemented with the utmost vigour. The Government has decided upon procurement of 4 million tonnes of rice and 6 lakh tonnes of coarse grains from out of the kharif crop. Procurement prices for the cur-

rent year have been fixed on a realistic basis in order to facilitate the achievement of this objective. Moreover, the State Governments have undertaken to further strengthen the arrangements for public procurement which would greatly reduce the destabilising role played by private traders.

Along with coarse cereals, a substantial part of the pressure on prices has come from the direction of pulses whose output has remained stagnant for almost a decade. Even a marginal decline in their production naturally has significant consequences for the price-line. It has been Government's constant endeavour to develop high yielding varieties of pulses, but so far success has been limited. Recently it has been suggested that bacterial culture and intensive plant protection might increase the output of even the existing varieties, efforts will be made in this direction by a number of States.

Again, while attempts at raising the output of summer groundnut, and of cultivating new crops like soyabean and sun-flower, continue substantial imports of oilseeds and/or edible oils are programmed. 100,000 tonnes of rapeseed are to be imported from Canada; the first consignment has already been received and others are on their way. Import of palm oil for the vanaspathi industry is also being undertaken, and 5,000 tonnes have been obtained from Malaysia. Fortunately, our reserves position is fairly satisfactory to enable us to finance such imports as may be considered necessary.

The sugar policy for the current season aims at increasing the availability for public distribution by raising the proportion of levy sugar from 60 per cent to 70 per cent (inclusive of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for exports). At the same time, a decision has been taken in favour of a uniform issue price throughout the country, and a large section of consumers are already enjoying the benefits thereof. It is per-

haps also worth noting that the entire wholesale trade in levy sugar will soon be handled by Public agencies, like the Food Corporation of India, co-operatives, or other State-level organisations.

Hon. Members would be aware that in order to protect the interests of the weaker sections of the society, there is a scheme for production of controlled cloth which will be distributed at fixed prices. Under the present arrangements a minimum quantity of 100 million square metres of controlled varieties of cloth is produced by the mills every quarter. However, in view of the complaints regarding the availability of such cloth, a revised scheme of distribution has been put into operation under which monthly quotas have been fixed for the States on the basis of population. The maximum retail price of controlled cloth would be 12.5 per cent above the ex-mill price, and it would be distributed mainly through cooperative agencies and fair price shops. Mill-owned retail shops would be allowed to handle only 10 per cent of the production.

The control of speculative activities has formed an important part of the Government's programme to keep prices in check. A tight credit policy has been combined with systematic tightening up of the provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act. Last year, action was taken to amend the Act in order to prevent forward trading taking place in the guise of ready transactions. This year, with a view to preventing the misuse of forward contracts ostensibly relating to mahua seed, including its oil, and gram chilka, for conducting illegal forward trading in regulated or banned commodities, forward contracts (including non-transferable specific delivery contracts) in these three commodities were banned from 5th July, 1972. Moreover, in order to ensure more effective regulation and control over forward trading in edible oilseeds and oils, the Government of

India, on 16th August, 1972, effected certain changes in the legal position with regard to forward contracts in a number of these commodities. The actual position at the moment is that forward contracts in these commodities stand suspended. These bans are in addition to those on foodgrains, which have been in force for some time, and on gur which was brought under regulation a year ago.

Finally, there is the question of restricting monetary demand which last year at any rate, was due to the special circumstances connected with the Bangla Desh problem and the December war with Pakistan. Despite the raising of additional resources through taxation, etc., a deficit of over Rs. 700 crores emerged in the Government's budgetary operations. The budget for this year has, however, tried to keep the deficit to the minimum by resort to additional taxation. This is so notwithstanding the increase in the plan provision for 1972-73 by 14.7 per cent over the 1971-72 Budget Estimates.

Again, a decision was taken earlier this year that the State Governments should not indulge in overdrafts, for such were tantamount to deficit financing. The outstanding overdrafts of the States reached a record level of Rs. 642 crores at the end of April 1972, but, after the implementation of the new policy, once these overdrafts were cleared by stages, further unauthorised overdrafts have been avoided, and there were no outstanding as at the end of September, 1972.

It has also been found desirable to reduce liquidity in the economy through increased market borrowings in the current year. As against net market borrowings of Rs. 215 crores proposed in the Central Budget, the actual borrowings have amounted to Rs. 323 crores. To an extent the additional borrowing programme of Rs. 108 crores (net) has been necessitated by provision for the crash rabi programme, as also for increased requirements of relief for natural

[SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN] calamities. Further, interim relief announced recently for Government employees would involve an increase in the budgeted expenditure. However, Government has constantly tried to effect economies in expenditure wherever possible. Last year a general cut of 5 per cent had been imposed in respect of non-contractual and non-plan expenditures, and maximum possible restraint is being maintained this year as well.

The impact of these measures would be reflected in the fact that, during the current slack season so far (up to the third week of October) money supply has shown a rise of Rs. 121 crores, whereas there had been an increase of as much as Rs. 241 crores in the corresponding period last year. It may also be noted that, during the first half of the current financial year, Reserve Bank credit to Government showed an increase of Rs. 86 crores (as compared to Rs. 327 crores in the corresponding period last year), which shows that, by and large, budgetary expenditures have been matched by buoyancy in tax revenues and additional market borrowings.

The measures to check rising prices would be considerably reinforced if national output were to begin rising at a faster rate than has been the case in the last two or three years. A relative stagnation of industrial output has affected the overall rate of growth of output in the last two or three years. This stage has fortunately now come to an end. Industrial production in 1972 is running 7 per cent higher than in 1971, and this should make for greater availability of goods and services even though there has been some setback in agricultural production. With the rate of monetary expansion being reduced, vigorous measures being now adopted to raise rural production and to further strengthen arrangements for procurement of foodgrains, and industrial output rising, the price situation may be expected to show improvement. In fact, there are already indications of a decline in cereals prices over the last

fortnight, and the coming of the new crop into the market should help to maintain this trend.

It would be appreciated that the expansion of the public distribution arrangements has involved a massive organisational effort, particularly in terms of movement of essential commodities to drought affected and relatively inaccessible areas of the country. Similarly, the procurement machinery in the States has been geared up to ensure fulfilment of the targets laid down. State Governments have been requested to impose restrictions on the movement of kharif cereals, and also to curb speculative hoarding by traders by enforcing vigorously the Foodgrains Dealers' Licensing Order. Now that the administrative tasks have been largely tackled, a smooth flow of foodgrains from the farms to the consumers at reasonably stable prices should be facilitated. Nevertheless, there can be no place for complacency; trends in production and prices will have to be watched carefully for the next few months and further remedial action taken as and when necessary.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Copies of it may be circulated to the Members.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought after listening to the statement I would announce my decision on the adjournment motion but they are too powerful.

13.2 hrs.

DELHI SCHOOL EDUCATION BILL
EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION
OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE
SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR (Chandigarh): I beg to move:

"That this House do extend upto the 15th December, 1972, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for better organisation and development of school education in the Union Territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the 15th December, 1972, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for better organisation and development of school education in the Union Territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

DISTURBED AREA (SPECIAL

COURTS) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): I beg to move:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the current session, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the current session, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA (Bareilly): I beg to move:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the

Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating certain payments, dealings in foreign exchange and securities, transactions indirectly affecting foreign exchange and the import and export of currency and bullion, for the conservation of the foreign exchange resources of the country and the proper utilisation thereof in the interests of the economic development of the country."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating certain payments, dealings in foreign exchange and securities, transactions indirectly affecting foreign exchange and the import and export of currency and bullion, for the conservation of the foreign exchange resources of the country and the proper utilisation thereof in the interests of the economic development of the country."

The motion was adopted.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to move:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of

the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969."

The motion was adopted.

PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk): I beg to move:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: I must say that extensions should be very rare. I have already discussed it in the meeting of the leaders and I am going to put it again to them. We must have certain rules about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Like the violations of the Simla Pact, violations are more than the observance.

MR. SPEAKER: When you go to other places, people ask all sorts of questions. You complain to the Speaker that no arrangements have been made. It becomes very difficult. We will discuss it with the Chairman of all the Committees along with the Leaders of the Parties so that we may have a definite procedure regarding this. When the Chairman brings it to me, it is very difficult for me to say 'No', unless we settle it between ourselves.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Sir, you just discipline the majority party, everything be all right.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): It should be taken out of the record. Sir . . .

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): We are observing discipline very much, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: At one time I was the Speaker of the Punjab Assembly. I had decided to avoid every time voting, and I said, "we will go by consensus." And, I asked a question: "What is the sense of the House?" The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Gopal Singh got up and said, "sense is perfect on his side, it is utterly lacking on the other." I don't want it should be like this. . . .

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: We got the hint.

MR. SPEAKER: We will go by consensus but I hope you will not repeat that. So, we will now adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 2.30 p.m.

13.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Thirty minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-three Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR)
RE. PRICE OF SUGARCANE

श्री इलहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पश्चिमी यू० पी० के 40 लाख गन्ना उत्पादकों के नुमाइन्दे यहां आये हुए हैं और वोट क्लब पर जमा हैं। उनका कहना है कि उन के साथ नाइन्साफी हो रही है क्योंकि केन की कीमत बहुत कम मुकर्रर की गई है। हव कम से कम 15 रु० क्विंटल मुकर्रर की जाये और इस इन्डस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज किया जाये। आप मेहरबानी कर मिनिस्टर साहब से कहें कि वह इस के बारे में बयान दें। वरना इस मर्तबा गन्ना बहुत कम है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member has made his point. Now, order, please.

श्री इलहाक सम्भली : अगर किसानों का बात नहीं मानी गई तो हड़ताल हो जायेगी और चीनी की मिलें नहीं चल पायेंगी जिससे लोगों को दिक्कत होगी। मेरे पास उन लोगों का मॅमोरैण्डम है। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामाबसावर शास्त्री (पटना) : उनको बड़े बड़े चीनी मॅग्नेट्स की चिन्ता है, किसानों को नहीं। किसानों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member has made his point. That should be enough.

14.35 hrs.

CENTRAL SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up discussion of the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, as reported by the Select Committee. Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration".

I had already explained to the House the important changes sought to be made by the Bill at the time of moving the Motion for reference to the Select Committee. I do not, therefore, wish to take the time of the House by recapitulating them now. I would only touch upon a few of the changes made by the Select Committee and reply to some of the points made by two members in their minutes of dissent.

Clause 3 of the Bill seeks to cast the onus on the transferor claiming exemption on the ground that any movement of goods from one State to another was occasioned otherwise than by way of sale. The minutes of dissent apprehend that this would cast an unnecessary burden on the traders resulting in harassment and corruption, when the onus should correctly be on the taxing authorities.

There is nothing unreasonable or inconsistent in casting the onus on the transferor. I might dispel the apprehension that such a provision will result in harassment. The provision is intended to safeguard State revenues against evasion and avoidance of tax on inter-state sales of goods.

Clauses 2, 3, 5 and 10 *inter alia* seeks to provide that the declarations or certificates referred to therein shall be furnished within the prescribed time. In the minutes of dissent, it has been apprehended that this would lead to harassment. The suggestion is that the declarations or certificates should be allowed to be filed upto the time of assessment or final assessment. Having regard to the apprehensions expressed by the trade and keeping in view the need for uniformity, the Select Committee has already amended clause 10(a) to provide that the rule-making power to prescribe the time limit should vest with the Central Government only. Clauses 2, 8 and 5(b) also provide that for sufficient cause, the appropriate authority may permit the relevant declarations or certificates being furnished beyond

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the prescribed time. I may add that the intention is to frame rules to the effect that declarations or certificates will be allowed to be furnished upto the time of assessment by the first assessing authority. For sufficient cause, such authority may also allow such declarations or certificates being furnished within such further time as may be allowed by him. This should meet cases of genuine difficulties.

Clause 4 seeks to amend sec. 7 of the principal Act with a view to authorise the registering authority to demand, in appropriate cases, security or additional security upto an amount or amounts not exceeding Rs. 50,000 for initial registration or for continuance of registration. During evidence before the Select Committee, witnesses had felt that this provision would act harshly on the new and small dealers. The Committee has, therefore, amended the clause omitting the monetary limit and providing that the security or, as the case may be, the aggregate of the security and the additional security shall not exceed the amount of tax payable on the estimated turnover of the dealer for the year in which such security or additional security is required to be furnished.

Shri Bade has suggested that the amount of security required from a dealer should not be more than the amount of security prescribed by the law of the State in which he ordinarily resides or starts his business. If this suggestion is accepted, it would not be possible to call for security from dealers doing inter-state business in States where there is no provision for security under the local sales tax law. It would not also be desirable to link the amount of security under the Central Act with such security payable under the State Act as different State laws provide for different amounts according to the needs and requirements of such States.

Clause 12 *inter alia* seeks to amend with retrospective effect sec. 15(b) of the principal Act so as to make it clear that local sales tax on goods

declared to be of special importance in inter-state trade or commerce would be of reimbursable only when the tax on the inter-state sale of such goods has been paid. In the course of evidence tendered before the Select Committee in the State of Mysore, it was urged that the retrospective amendment of the section would hit dealers hard in the State as they could not collect Central sales tax from their customers on declared goods liable to tax at the first point after the Mysore High Court judgment pronounced on 14th February, 1967 in the case of Munshi Abdul Rehman. This position subsisted till the promulgation on 9th June, 1969 of the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969. It is, therefore, contended that the retrospective amendment of the Act would act harshly on the Mysore Dealers who have not collected Central sales tax between 14th February, 1967 and 9th June, 1969. The difficulties pointed out by the traders in Mysore are peculiar to that State. The State Government have assured that despite the retrospective amendment of section 15, which is necessary to safeguard the States' revenue interests, dealers who did not collect the tax on the transactions on and after 14th February, 1967 and up to 9th June, 1969 would not be required to pay tax out of their pockets. This would take care of the difficulties the retrospective amendment is likely to have on the dealers in the State of Mysore. My friend, the hon. Shri Bade has in his minute of dissent proposed that the amendment to clause 12 should not in any way affect the provisions of the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1969. There is no basis for this apprehension as this clause does not abridge any concession available under the 1969 Amendment Act.

The hon. Shri Bade has also suggested an amendment to the proposed section 18, sought to be inserted by clause 13 of the Bill. This deals with the question of liability of the directors of a private company in liquidation.

tion. His suggestion would in effect shift the burden of proving gross negligence, mis-feasance or breach of duty on the taxing authority. Sir, the facts relating to such matters are within the special knowledge of the director. Acceptance of the suggestion would make the realisation of Central Sales Tax dues private companies which go into liquidation more difficult to the State authorities. The erstwhile director of the private company in liquidation can also absolve himself of his liability if he proves that non-recovery was not due to any gross neglect, mis-feasance or breach of duty on his part.

Sir, at the request of the Government of Nagaland, some changes have been made by which the parent Act will come into effect in the Kohima and Mokokchung districts of that State on the day this Bill is enacted into law and the amendments proposed through the Bill will be enforced in these districts from the date they are enforced in the other parts of India.

The House is aware that this Bill has been drafted after full discussions with the State Governments. The Select Committee has examined the Bill in great detail and has improved it further by making several useful amendments taking into account all connected and relevant aspects. I therefore commend the Bill for the unanimous acceptance of the House.

Sir, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Maidā): Sir, the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill has been brought into this House for consideration in view of certain changes in the provisions of the original Act, with a view to deal with the problems of evasion of tax and realisation of tax from liquidated companies and also to avoid the scope for contradictory interpretation of the provisions of the Act by that courts

or the tax administration officers as has been pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed to the Bill. But in fact, there is very little substance in the provisions of the Bill as has been envisaged in the Objects and Reasons annexed thereto, particularly in view of the evasion of tax and the realisation of tax. No effective measures to that effect have been envisaged in the Bill. However, on this Bill, a Select Committee was formed with the Members of the House, and the Select Committee, it seems, has traversed throughout this country from Manipur and Kohima to Bombay and from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari. It seems they have tried to keep no stone unturned in their tour, to get the opinions and the views of various State Governments and the associations and chambers of commerce and industry, as regards the proposed amendment to the Central Sales Tax Act.

The Select Committee have held as many as 34 sittings and taken evidence of the various State Governments and associations and chambers of commerce and industry numbering as many as 84, and also considered the memorandum from public and private bodies to the extent of 125 in number. The Select Committee tried their best within the limited scope to give better shape to the Bill. But this Bill is not competent enough to remove the weaknesses of the Government's policy on the taxation system as a whole. The original Act with its restricted and penal provisions had failed to check evasion or reduce arrears. As in the case of direct taxes laws the big business houses, blackmarketeers, and the monopoly houses whose interests the ruling party is looking after and safeguarding, are given the most lenient deal in the matter of evasion of taxes and accumulation of huge arrear of taxes. Same opportunities are also given to them, under Sales Tax laws. Certain provisions have been incorporated in this Bill to realise taxes from the liquidated companies. But no effective measures had been provided how the arrears of sales tax from the tax evaders and tax dodgers should

[SHRI DINESH JOARDER].

be realised. Unless the policy of the ruling party favouring and norishing the interest of big business houses, blackmarketeers and monopolists and tax evaders as a whole is changed and unless the entire tax structure and the taxation statues are overhauled and changed, some changes here and there in the language or wording of the Statutes, will fail to bring any tangible benefit to the society.

We have seen the promises of the ruling party and the Government in other spheres also on eradication of poverty, unemployment and the so-called radical land reforms, policy, self-reliance, distribution of food articles and essential needs of life of the down-trodden and weaker communities; all have ended in a fiasco. There was the slogan of *garibi hatao*. Now we are testing and feeling the bitterness of that sugar-coated slogan. There is a spiralling and galloping rise in prices; the unemployment is ever increasing. There is the free play of the big business houses and black marketeers and monopolists. There is tax evasion. The arrears of taxes are accumulating in the higher levels. We are afraid that the proposed enactment will yield the same results as the earlier ones. We have yet to see the results or the outcome of the direct tax amendment legislation that had been passed in the last session and also the effect of the wanchou Committee report. Frankly we do not hope for effective results by these amendments to the taxation laws under the present policy of the ruling Congress Party and their Government.

As to the clauses, after consideration by the Select Committee exhaustively it is slightly better than before. But there is no provision in the Bill to impose sales tax at source. This is a very important matter. That would avoid tax evasion and also complications in the tax administration.

This has been totally overlooked by the ruling party.

Clause 4 provides for a new sub-clause to section 7 of the Act and the new clause 6 (A) proposed in clause 3 of the Bill are important no doubt. These provisions may lend scope to officers for putting undue pressure and harassment to the honest and innocent tax payer and businessmen; yet these may be recommended so that evasion of tax may be checked, even though there is limited scope in it for the purpose, as I have explained earlier. With these observations, I conclude my speech.

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र (गुरदासपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस बात में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं कि इस बिल में जो एमेंडमेंट्स की गई हैं, वह एक स्टेप फॉरवर्ड है। लेकिन इस एमेंडिंग बिल में उन लोगों पर हाथ डालने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है, जो बजाये सीधे कन-जूमर्ज को अपना माल बेचने के हर सूबे में अपने डीलर और स्टॉकिस्ट रखे हुए हैं और कई गलत तरीकों से सैट्रल सेल्ज टैक्स और स्वसाइज टैक्स को ईवैड करते हैं। मैंने चन्द महीने पहले श्री गणेश को लिखा था कि हिन्दालकों को एलुमिनियम के कारखाने में सात करोड़ रुपये की सालाना पैदावार होती है, मगर गवर्नमेंट को उससे आधे पर भी सेल्ज टैक्स या एक्साइज टैक्स ही मिलता है। उनके काम करने का तरीका यह है कि वे बाजार भाव से तीस चालीस परसेंट कम पर अपने डीलरों को माल बेच देते हैं। उन्होंने अपने खुले हुए स्टॉकिस्ट्स रखे हुए हैं, जो डीलरों से बाजार भाव के फर्क को ब्लैक मनी की शक्ल में ले लेते हैं। हिन्दालको बिड़लाज का कारखाना है। उसके बारे में रिपोर्ट मिनिस्टर साहब के पास पहुंच गई है। उसको देखकर उन्हें पता लगोगा कि उसमें साधों नहीं बल्कि करोड़ों रुपयों का घपला है।

छोटे छोटे एन्मिनियम पैदा करने वाले इस कम्पनी का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि वे यह एंकोड नहीं कर सकते कि व हर प्रदेश में या प्रदेश के बड़े बड़े शहरों में अपनी ब्रांचिज खोल। फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह जो कदम भ्राग बढ़ाया है, उसके लिए मैं उनको मुबारकबाद देता हूं। लेकिन अगर वह सेल्ज टैक्स के इन्वेजन को रोकना चाहते हैं, तो उसका नहीं तरीका यह है कि स्टार्किस्ट्स से जो प्राइजिस्ड चार्ज की जाती हैं, उन पर सीटल सेल्ज टैक्स और एक्साइज टैक्स लगाया जाये।

जहां तक सजा का ताल्लुक है, सरमाया-दार को जुमनि की कोई परवाह नहीं है। हमारे देश में सरमायादार जल से डरता है और किसान जुमनि से डरता है। जब तक इस बिल में उन सरमायादारों के लिए जल की कड़ी सजा नहीं रखी जायेगी, जो गवर्नमेंट का करोड़ों रुपया खा जाते हैं और अपने आपको बचाने के लिए अपने छोटे कारिन्दों के नाम पर व्यापार करते हैं, तब तक यह इन्वेजन नहीं रोका जा सकता है। बिड़ला किसी भी कागज पर अपने दस्तखत नहीं करता है। मेरे पास कुछ लोग भ्राये और उन्होंने कहा कि अगर उन्हें प्रोटेक्शन दी जाये, तो वे बता सकते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट का कितना रुपया खाय़ा जाता है। रोजाना पैदावार को जमा कर के साल में जितनी पैदावार होती है, उसके मुकाबले में बैलेस शीट की पैदावार दो-तिहाई दिखाई जाती है। गवर्नमेंट ने हिन्दालको को दो यूनिट लगाने की इजाजत दी थी, लेकिन उन्होंने स्मगल करके या फब्रिकेट करके एक

तीसरा यूनिट भी लगा लिया है। जब एन-क्वायरी करने वाले भ्रफसर वहां गये, तो उन्होंने कहा कि भ्रापने बैलेस शीट में इतनी पैदावार दिखाई है, लेकिन रोजाना पैदावार को जमा करके 33 परसट ज्यादा पैदावार हो जाती है। इसका कोई एक्सप्लेनेशन देने के बजाय कम्पनी ने कहा कि हम इस बारे में लिख देंगे, तुम नहीं जानते कि बिड़ला के पंजे बहुत फैले हुए हैं, तुम्हें जरा सोच समझ कर काम करना चाहिए।

हिन्दालकों में सीधे कनज्यूमर के घ्रांडर बुक नहीं किये जाते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हमारे फलां स्टार्किस्ट या डीलर हैं, उन से बातचीत कर लो। बातचीत का मतलब यह होता है कि ब्लैक का स्मथा नकद दे दो और बाकी बैंक की शकल में। इसलिए बड़े बड़े मानोपली हाउसिज और कारखानेदारों को यह इजाजत न दी जाये कि वे अपनी ब्रांचिज खोल कर अपना माल बेचें। होता यह है कि अगर एक किलो का भाव पचास रुपये है, तो वे डीलर को तीस रुपये पर बेच देते हैं और इस तरह बीस रुपये का सेल्ज टैक्स और एक्साइज टैक्स मारा जाता है। इसलिए बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनीज को अपनी ब्रांचिज के जरिये कारोबार करने की इजाजत न दी जाये। वे सीधे कनज्यूमर के घ्रांडर बुक करें और जिस भावे पर कनज्यूमर को माल बेचा जाये, उसके मुताबिक सेल्ज टैक्स लगाया जाये।

मान लीजिए कि बिड़ला की कम्पनी दो करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स इन्वेड करती है और वह पकड़ी गई, तो वह एक या दो लाख पया जुर्माना दे कर छूट जायेगी। मैंने मिनिस्टर

साहब को इस बारे में सीधे एक चिट्ठी लिखी। उसको मैं जानता हूँ या मेरा स्टेनोग्राफर जानता है। लेकिन आप सुनकर हैरान होंगे कि चौथे दिन कलकत्ता से मेरे पास एक भ्रादमी आता है और कहता है कि तुम्हें ऐसी चिट्ठी नहीं लिखनी चाहिए, यह पार्टी बड़े काम की है। इससे आप भ्रष्टाचार लया सकते हैं कि उन लोगों का जाल और पंजे कितने फँसे हुए हैं। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब के दफ्तर पर शक नहीं करता हूँ। मुझे अपने स्टेनोग्राफर पर भी यकीन है। मैं नहीं जानता कि यह कैसे हुआ। मैं चाहूँगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब आफिशल कारेसपोंडेंस या कम्पलेंट रिसीव करने वाले सेक्शन पर ज्यादा नजर रखें। चार दिन में कलकत्ता से एक भ्रादमी आ जाये और कहे कि तुमने ऐसी चिट्ठी लिखी है, इससे ज्यादा। गवर्नमेंट की कमजोरी और इन्डिफरेंस क्या हो सकती है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से भर्ज करूँगा कि वह इस बिल में ऐसी एमेंडमेंट लायें, जिससे कारखाने के मालिक को सजा मिले, उसके किसी मैनेजर या कारिन्दे को नहीं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्रीय सेल्ज टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में सिलेक्ट कमेटी द्वारा जो बिल संशोधित किया गया है, हम उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। इस बिल के जरिये इस बात की कोशिश करने का दावा किया गया है कि हमारे देश में जो करों की चोरी चल रही है, उसको कैसे रोका जाये। इसी को बुनियाद बनाकर इस बिल को पेश किया गया और प्रवर समिति ने भी उन्हीं बातों को ध्यान में रखकर कुछ संशोधन करने की कोशिश की है।

15 hrs.

यह ठीक है कि करों की चोरी को रोकने की जितनी भी कोशिश की जाये, वह थोड़ी है। लेकिन सवाल यह पैदा होता है, जिस पर गौर किये बगैर हम नहीं रह सकते, कि आज करों की जो व्यवस्था है, क्या वह सचमुच में जनता के अनुकूल है या हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े

सरमायादारों, पूंजीपतियों, मानोपलिस्ट्स और चोर-बाजारी करने वालों के हक में है। सरकार कोई भी कानून बनाये, लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति और ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स करों की चोरी करते हैं और सरकार उन के खिलाफ कोई सख्त कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकती। कहने के लिए सरकार यह दावा करती है कि हम समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उसकी कर नीति पूंजी-परस्त है, चाहे वह सेल्ज टैक्स के बारे में हो और चाहे दूसरों करों के बारे में। उससे अभी तक ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ मोनोपलिस्ट या इजारेदार उठाते रहे हैं। बात आप समाजवाद की करते हैं लेकिन कर लगाने की समाजवादी नीति को आप भ्रंगीकार नहीं कर रहे हैं। अगर ऐसा आप करते तो ठीक ही कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि कर आप छोट पर लगाते। बड़े बड़े सरमायेदारों के यहां से जब माल चलता है तो उन पर लगाते। लेकिन वहां न लगा कर के नीचे लगाते हैं और एक प्वाइंट पर नहीं, जगह जगह मल्टी प्वाइंट सेल्स टैक्स चलता है जिस की ज्यादा से ज्यादा चोट हमारी ग्राम जनता पर पड़ती है जब कि उसकी चोट पड़नी चाहिए जिन के पास पैसे हैं, जो अपने पैसे बचाना चाहते हैं, उन पर। यह चोट उन पर नहीं पड़ती। क्योंकि आप की वर्तमान नीति पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था को कायम रखने की है। आप समाजवाद का नाम लेते हैं लेकिन समाजवादी कर व्यवस्था लागू नहीं करते। आप देखिए, सेल्स टैक्स दवाओं पर भी वसूल किया जाता है, खाने की सामग्री पर वसूल किया जाता है। होटलों से वसूल किया जाता है। रेलवे से जो मुसाफिर सफर करते हैं उनसे भी और तमाम गरीबों से यह सेल्स टैक्स आप लेते हैं। अगर आप छोट पर लेते, उद्गम स्थान पर लेते तो फिर ग्राम जनता को राहत मिल सकती थी। लेकिन आपकी यह नीति अभी नहीं है। आपकी नीति है कि गरीबी मिटाने का नाम भी लो और गरीबों पर टैक्स भी लगाओ, उनको तबाह भी करो। उनके पास खाने के लिए तो पैसे हैं नहीं, वह टैक्स

कहां से दें ? लेकिन ग्रामी टैक्स उन्हीं को देना पड़ रहा है और बड़े लोग बच जाते हैं। भ्रष्ट-बारों को देना, भ्रष्टवार कौन लोग पढ़ते हैं ? भ्रष्टवार भ्राज गरीब लोग पढ़ते हैं। देहात देहात में भ्रष्टवार जाता है। सरकार ने उन पर भी टैक्स लगा दिया। आप बिरला, टाटा, डालमिया जो बड़े बड़े प्रेसों के मालिक हैं उन पर टैक्स लगाइए, उनसे टैक्स लीजिए। लेकिन भ्रष्टवारों पर टैक्स लगा कर आप भ्राम जनता पर चोट करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। तो इन नीतियों को आप को छोड़ना होगा। अगर आप गरीबी मिटाने की बात करते हैं, समाजवाद की बात तो भूल जाइए, समाजवाद का नाम जो आप लेते हैं, समाजवाद आपसे होने वाला नहीं है, वह तो बहुत संघर्ष के बाद किसान मजदूर जब धागे बढ़ेंगे, संघर्ष करेंगे तब समाजवाद आएगा। वह न हमारे कहने से न आपके कहने से आने वाला है, लेकिन गरीबी मिटाने की बात करते हैं तो गरीबों को टैक्स से राहत दीजिए। उन पर चोट न कीजिए और जिनके यहां बकाया है उनसे वसूल कीजिए। बकाया में क्या होता है ? सबसे ज्यादा जो परेशान किए जाते हैं सेल्स टैक्स की वसूली में वे बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति या सरमायेदार नहीं बल्कि साधारण व्यापारी वर्ग के लोग हैं। और वे व्यापारी वर्ग के लोग समझते हैं कि हमको परेशान करने के लिए यह सेल्स टैक्स लगाया गया है और दूसरे टैक्स सरकार लगाती है। आपके जो अफसरान हैं आप जानते हैं ऊपर से नीचे तक उनमें भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला है। . . . (अबधान) में बिल पर ही बोल रहा हूं। मैंने शुरू में ही निवेदन कर दिया था कि टेक्निकल बातें जो बताई गई हैं और बिल में जो प्रमेडमेंट किया गया है वह सही दिशा में है। लेकिन उतने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। तब मैं इन बातों को बोल रहा हूं। बिल में जो आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा मैजर्स रख रहे हैं वह ठीक है। लेकिन जब वह भ्रमल में धाता है तो साधारण व्यापारी पर ही चोट पड़ती है। तो इस चोट को बचाना चाहिए। और जो सही मार्ग में

चोरी करने वाले हैं करने की बिरला टाटा डालमिया, हिन्दुस्तान के 175 इजारेदार पूंजीपति उन पर चोट होनी चाहिए। कोशिश जरूर है लेकिन भ्रमल में आप ऐसा नहीं करते। इसलिए हमारा यह कहना है कि आप उन पर चोट कीजिए और ऐसा अपनी अफसर-शाही को कहिए वह अफसर लोग जब जाते हैं वसूल करने तो वे तंग किनको करते हैं ? साधारण व्यापारियों को तंग करते हैं और बड़े बड़े लोगों को छोड़ देते हैं। उनसे पैसा लेते हैं, मंथनी बंधा हुआ है। अगर इसी तरह आप चलते रहेंगे तो आप कितना भी कानून में संशोधन कर लें, जो कुछ भी कानून आप बनाएं वह आपकी किताबों में ही पड़ा रह जायगा।

इसलिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि सरकार अपनी टैक्स नीति बदले और साथ साथ जो टैक्स वसूली करने की मशीनरी है उसको ठीक करे। जिन बातों को इस संशोधित बिल में रखने की कोशिश की गई है उन पर भ्रमल किया जाय और साधारण व्यापारियों पर ज्यादा चोट जो भ्राज पड़ती है उसका निश्चाना बड़े लोगों पर किया जाय क्योंकि भ्रष्टों रुपये उन के ऊपर ही बकाया है। साधारण लोगों पर कोई टैक्स बकाया नहीं है। खाने की सामग्री पर, होटलों पर, दवाओं पर, इन तमाम चीजों पर जो टैक्स लगा हुआ है उसको हटा देना चाहिए। इसकी वजह से और ज्यादा करप्शन होता है। अगर जहां से सामान धाता है बन कर के वहां से टैक्स वसूल करेंगे तो भ्रष्टाचार का जो बाजार गरम है वह भी खरब होगा और साधारण जनता को भी राहत मिलेगी। तब सही मानों में लोग महसूस करेंगे कि गरीबी मिटाने की तरफ आपने कदम उठाया। ग्रामी आपव उस तरफ कदम उठाया नहीं है। आप कहते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ हैं। उससे फायदा होता है बड़े बड़े इजारेदारों को, एकाधिकारियों पूंजीपतियों को। तो इस कर की नीति को बदलना होगा। तभी आप कर वसूल कर

सकेंगे। ऐसे तो आपने जो संशोधित बिल यहाँ रखा है मोटे रूप में वह ठीक है। इससे कुछ आपको मदद हो सकती है। लेकिन ज्यादा मदद इस से आपको नहीं मिलेगी। आप पूरी बिस्की कर संबंधी नीति पर पुनर्विचार कीजिए और गरीबों को राहत दीजिए। बड़े लोगों पर यह कर लगाइए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समझता हूँ माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इन बातों की तरफ जायेगा जो मैंने रखी हैं।

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (NILGIRIS): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to say a few words on The Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill.

I have gone through the Report of the select Committee and I am happy to say that, after discussing in great details all the provisions of this Bill, the Select Committee has made many meaningful amendments in the Bill. I would like to say here what I felt when I was going through the Report of the Select Committee. You know, Sir, that there is a plethora of high officials in both the Law Ministry and the Finance Ministry of the Government of India, getting salary in thousands of rupees. I am of the view, after reading the Select Committee's Report, that they have not paid adequate attention in drafting this Amendment Bill. They have neither tried to understand the problems faced by the traders. They have also not analysed the deficiencies in the parent Act with proper care. Sir, supposing this Bill has been passed without reference to the Select Committee, I am sure that this Bill would be struck down by the Courts in case the traders take the issue to the Courts. The Bill would have been passed by this House with all the lacunae, which have now been removed by the Select Committee.

You are also aware, Sir, that many Acts passed by this House without reference to the Select Committee have been struck down by the Courts. This Bill also would also have received the same set back if it had not been improved by the Select Committee. I want to say, Sir, that there seems to be something basically wrong with the Administration here in the Centre so far as drafting of Bills is concerned. This has been amply proved by the Select Committee on the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, I would give you one or two points to prove my contention. Clause 1 has been suitably amended by the Select Committee bearing in mind the judgment of the Supreme Court regarding exclusion of charcoal from the scope of the term coal. I wonder how the judgment of the Supreme Court should escape the attention of the officials who prepared the Draft Bill. Similarly, the Select Committee has included "iron scrap and cast iron scrap" in the definition of the term "Iron and Steel", which has not been incorporated in the Draft Bill by the Government. But for this, the Bill will naturally be struck down by the Courts. I have no hesitation in saying that the Administration in the Centre is not giving proper and adequate attention to the Draft Bills sent to this House.

Sir, under Clause 2, it is proposed to prescribe a time-limit for the submission of Certificates in regard to inter-State Sales. I feel that his provision will be effective only when it is ensured that the traders are able to get Form C from the authorities. Many times the traders are told that Form C is out of stock. If that is the position, how can you expect them to submit Form C within the prescribed time-limit. It is also not uncommon that the salestax hearings are postponed on the ground that Form 'C' has not been made available to them in time. Though Form 'C' is not supplied to the traders in time, it is also normal that heavy penalties are imposed on them for non-submission of Form C at the time of salestax hearing. I

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

would like to suggest that before any time-limit is fixed for submitting Form 'C' it should be ensured by the Government that Form 'C' is made available to the traders by the authorities at proper time. I feel that it should be ensured that the traders submit Form 'C' at the time when the assessment of sales tax is taken up in hand.

Sir, regarding inter-State transfers, you know that only big industrial establishments enjoy this luxury. Though they have a factory in Calcutta, they manage to transfer the goods produced in Calcutta to their Branch Office in Bombay. It is only a name-sake transfer. As soon as the goods reach Bombay Railway Station, the goods are sold. In fact they are not even taken to the godowns. Thus, they are able to evade the Central Sales Tax. I feel that the Government have done the right thing to insist on proper records for such transfers.

Under Clause 4, it is proposed that those, who want to get Central Sales Tax Registration done, should deposit a security. Here, I would like to point out that in many States, there is no such system of security for the registration of local Sales Tax. In Tamil Nadu, there is no such system of security for local sales tax registration and it is so in other States also. I do not think it is proper to evolve a different system for Central Sales Tax registration especially when it is to be implemented by the local sales tax authorities.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ ऑर्डर है। श्री पीलू मोदी फिर उसी बेज को पढ़न कर भाये हैं

श्री नवल किशोर सिन्हा (मुजफ्फरनगर)
वह तो कुबूल करते हैं, फिर आप नाराज क्यों होते हैं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह इसे यूज नहीं कर सकते हैं, उन्होंने विधान के प्रति शपथ ली है

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: May I request the hon. Member to kindly resume his seat so that I can hear the point of order?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): As I pointed out this morning, a particular badge which is worn by Mr. Piloo Mody around his neck says that he is a CIA agent. I have nothing against it, let him wear anything. But the question is: if you read our Rules, any hon. Member who is duly elected by the people takes oath in this House, either it is an oath or affirmation, either in the name of God or in the name of the Constitution of India, that he shall maintain and he shall be loyal to the Constitution. In this case, in order to ridicule this entire movement which has been launched in the country by all Parties against the CIA and against the nefarious activities of the CIA, the question is whether in this House, after the Speaker has expressed his displeasure.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: in strong terms.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Yes, in strong terms and he also made a request to my hon. friend whether it is open to an hon. Member to persist in doing it.

In the larger interests of decorum of the House, I would only plead with him about this and I hope he will understand this problem, and observe decorum.

SHRI PILOO MODI (Godhre): Kindly don't give a ruling in my absence, Sir.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My only submission is this, Sir. This is what we call in Hindi,

वह जो कुछ भी गले में बांध कर जायें,
हम को कोई एतराज नहीं है, वह तो
म्युनिस्पलिटी वाले देखेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please. You are making too long a speech. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to know from you, Sir, whether after the displeasure has been expressed by Mr. Speaker, Mr. Piloo Mody, the Chairman of a particular political party, can disturb the decorum of this House and come in this way. Is this the way? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please. This is a point of order, this is not going to be a debate. (Interruptions) He has raised a point of order. (Interruptions) Order please. Now, I have allowed this point of order because it relates to the conduct of business of this House at this particular moment. There should not be a debate on it because it will then be a debate within a debate. In the first place, he asked whether Mr. Mody, by wearing that badge, had violated his oath to the Constitution by which he swore here as a Member. That is a constitutional question and I don't think I am in a position to make any pronouncement on that. It has to be looked into.

But, I think, it is important for the efficient and for the smooth conduct of the proceedings of this House, that every Member should help in running the House with the dignity which it deserves. And, every Member should avoid doing anything that will create a furore in the House and things of that type.

Now, the Speaker in the morning had observed that it was most improper for Mr. Mody to come flaunting

that badge before the House. I think he is expected to abide by that observation of the Speaker. With what Mr. Piloo Mody does outside the House we are not concerned, but it is expected that every Member should conduct himself, even in the way that he dresses, in such a way, as not to excite controversy in this House or bring this House into contempt.

I am not, as I said, in a position to say whether constitutionally he has violated his oath to the Constitution and I don't think that any action is called for unless some kind of a definite motion is brought before the House over this. I would say that at this moment if Mr. Mody persists in this, the House, until some other action is taken on a proper motion, should consider it as an individual act of buffoonery on the part of a Member.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शंजापुर) :
सम्माननीय सदस्य के बारे में आप जो कह
रहे हैं, उस के बारे में उनसे पूछा नहीं है...
(व्यवधान) ... मैं आप की हलिंग को
चेलेन्ज नहीं कर रहा हूँ... (व्यव-
धान) ..

DR. KAILASH (Bombay South): He should not have done that; it is not proper (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everybody has mentioned what he is wearing. He has not contradicted it and therefore I take it that what the Member says is correct. Now, Mr. Gowder. (Interruptions) Order please.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: I would request the hon. Minister that he should pay his attention to this unwarranted discrimination between the Central Sales Tax registration and the local Sales tax registration.

Sir, it is also proposed under Clause 13 that in respect of Central Sales tax arrears of a company under liquidation, the Director will be made responsible for the payment of arrears of central sales tax. In the same clause, it is proposed earlier that the liquidator appointed under the Companies Act will ensure payment of the central sales tax arrears from the assets of the wound-up company. Central Sales tax arrears have been made the first priority of the assets of the liquidated company. It is the duty of the liquidator to see that the arrears of the Government are paid from the assets of the wound-up company. I am not able to appreciate why the Director of such a company should be made responsible for the payment of central sales tax arrears. I would request the hon. Minister to clarify this point.

You are aware of the fact that sales tax is the backbone of the State revenue. When prohibition was introduced in the States, to make good the loss of revenue through the introduction of prohibition, the sales tax was introduced. The States have got meagre revenue raising resources. Even in that the Centre wanted to have a share and introduced this Central Sales Tax. I need not say that this has depleted the resources of the States. The Centre has not got officials also to collect the Central Sales Tax. It is collected by the State Sales Tax authorities. I am afraid that the Centre is trying to take over one by one the revenue raising capabilities of the States. I would strongly recommend that there should be only one kind of Sales tax, which should be entirely left to the States for administration. This kind of Central Sales Tax and local Sales tax has led to many types of malpractices among the traders. They are keeping double sets of books to evade the central sales tax and also local sales tax.

Before I conclude, I would suggest the introduction of one sales tax throughout the country, abolishing the

Central Sales Tax and combining it with the local sales tax, so that it can be implemented effectively. It will also lead to eradication of all kinds of malpractices among the traders. Since the Select Committee has amended the Bill in a constructive manner, I support the Bill.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री धार० बी० बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह सेंट्रल सेल्स टैक्स अमेन्डमेंट बिल पहले सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजा गया था जिसका मैं भी मेम्बर था। उस समय जब हमने इसके प्राविजन देखे तो मालूम पड़ा कि जो कानून बनाया जा रहा है उससे छोटे छोटे व्यापारियों को बड़ी कठिनाई होगी। इसलिए इसपर डिस्कशन किया गया और इस नतीजे पर आये कि जो सैक्सन्स हैं उनमें कुछ परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में अपना एक डिसेंटिंग नोट दिया है। इस सैक्सन्स के बारे में हमारे मित्रों ने प्रकाश डाला है। मंत्री महोदय ने भी प्रकाश डाला है और उन्होंने मेर डिसेंटिंग नोट का उत्तर भी दिया है। कलाब (3) के बारे में मैंने कहा था :

The burden of proof should be on the taxing authority.

सेली टैक्स को कैसे

क्यासी क्रिमिनल कैसे समझी जाती है। क्यासी क्रिमिनल केसेज में अगर कोई टैक्स देना है तो जो वकील है उसको साबित करना पड़ेगा पहले पाब्लिक सबूत हो और फिर नैगिटिव सबूत होता है। इसलिए मैंने लिखा है :

The person who is at the dock is supposed to be innocent.

धनः बडन आफ प्रूफ टैक्सिंग

आधारिटी पर होगी कि वह जो टैक्स देना

[श्री आर० बी० बडे] :

चाहिए, जो टर्सेबिल हो वह पहले साबित इस सक्शन का प्रपज ही यहीं है। गवर्नमेंट जब सुप्रिम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्ट में जाती है तो यह साबित करने में बड़ी परेशानी होती है कि यह टर्सेबिल है। अतः शासन ने यह उलटा प्राविजन रखा है।

जितने विटनस हमारे सामने आये उन्होंने दो बातों की ही ज्यादा टीका टिप्पणी की—एक तो बर्डन आफ़ यू० ए० 50 हजार की सिक्योरिटी जो कि ओरिजिनल बिल में थी। अब उसमें घोड़ा सा परिवर्तन हुआ है कि 'जितना टैक्सिंग एमाउन्ट होगा उतनी ही सिक्योरिटी ले सकते हैं। अभी यदि गवर्नमेंट को रजिस्ट्रेशन करना है, कोई व्यापारी लाइसेंस चाहता है व्यापार करने के लिए तो शुरूआत में रजिस्ट्रेशन आफिसर अन्दाज करेगा कि यह 50 हजार का विजन सकरेगा इसलिए उससे 50 हजार की सिक्योरिटी ली जाये लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ यह गलत है। स्टैक्स में इस प्रकार की सिक्योरिटी का कोई प्राविजन नहीं है। कुछ स्थान पर है लेकिन 5 हजार से ऊपर कहीं नहीं है आपने अमेन्डमन्ट के बाद में लिखा है कि जितना टैक्स होगा उतना ही सिक्योरिटी में देना पड़ेगा। अब सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने बाद में किया है।

इसी तरह से अगर कोई कम्पनी लिक्विडेशन में आती है तो जो उसके डाइरेक्टर्स हैं वे पर्सनली लायबिल होंगे। लिक्विडेशन में जाने पर किसी कम्पनी के जो असेट्स होते हैं उससे पहले जो रिसीवर होता है वह गवर्नमेंट ड्यूज पे करता है और फिर दूसरों को डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करता है। लेकिन यहां पर यह है कि जो

डाइरेक्टर्स होंगे, जो उसके मालिक होंगे वह पर्सनल लायबिल होंगे। इसलिए मैं ने नोट आफ़ डिसेंट दिया है और यह सजेस्ट किया है :

"Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall debar the liquidation from parting with such assets, etc."

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 1969 में जो कुछ हुआ है वह मैसूर स्टेट को छोड़कर और कहीं नहीं होगा। तो मैसूर स्टेट को भी क्यों रखना चाहिए। एक डाक्टर जो होता है वह अगर गलती करता है तो उससे पेमेंट के प्राण चले जाते हैं लेकिन उससे भी केवल एक व्यक्ति को ही नुकसान पहुंचता है। जनरेशन टू जनरेशन उसका कोई असर नहीं होता है। लेकिन यहां पर दूसरी स्टेट को भी ऐसा करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय को यह मंजूर नहीं हुआ तो भी कहते हैं कि मैसूर के अलावा कहीं इफेक्ट नहीं होता है। अतः मैंने एक प्राविजों ऐड किया है।

"Provided that this sub-section shall not in any way affect the operation of the provisions of the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Act of 1969."

एक बात मुझे और कहनी है कि जो पूंजीपति जो हैं वे तीन चार जगह पर अपने सब आफिसेज खोलते हैं। जैसे कि दिल्ली में किसी चीज का प्रोडक्शन होता है तो मध्य प्रदेश में और महाराष्ट्र में भी वे अपने आफिसिज खोलते हैं और अपने कन्साइनमेंट वहां भेजते हैं और फिर चोरी करते हैं लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि आप चाहे जितने ही कानून बनाएँ, जबतक आपके टैक्सिंग आफिसर अष्टाचारी हैं तब तक सारे कानून केवल किताब में ही रहेंगे और अष्टाचार होता रहेगा। आपके कानून से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। आपके टैक्सिंग आफिसर को सतर्क रहना चाहिए। अगर इस प्रकार का सेल होता है तो उस पर जरूर टैक्स लेना चाहिए। लेकिन फिर उन्होंने कहा है कि

He should obtain the certificate in 'C' form.

सर्टीफिकेट मिलने के बाद यह समझा जायेगा कि सैल नहीं है, सिर्फ कंसाइनमेंट भेजा गया है। यह जो कहा जाता है कि सी फार्म भी भरना चाहिए, उसके बारे में मेरा निवेदन यह कि वह अवैलेबल भी होना चाहिए। बैंक से बैंक मिल जाता है लेकिन सी फार्म मिलना मुश्किल हो जाता है। आपने ओरिजनल बिल में कहा था कि जो डिक्लेरेशन है उसको प्रेसक्राइब्ड टाइम में किया जाना चाहिए। अब सवाल पैदा होता है कि यह जो बर्डन है इसको डिस्चार्ज कैसे किया जाये। इसके बारे में जो प्रोसीजर है वह लेडाउन नहीं किया गया है। इसको आफिसर्स की स्वीटविल पर छोड़ दिया गया है। सी फार्म जब तक फाइनलाइजेशन आफ एकाउंट नहीं होता है तब तक पेश करने का उसको अधिकार होना चाहिए। इसके बारे में मैंने प्रोसीजर ले डाउन किया है और एमेंडमेंट भी दो है। जब क्लार्क बाई क्लार्क कंसेट्रेशन शुरू होगा तब मैं इस पर बोलूंगा। आपने कहा है कि आप इन एडमिंट्स को लूपहोलज को प्लग करने के लिए लाये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ला बना लेने से कुछ नहीं होगा, कुछ भी प्लग नहीं होगा। प्लग तब होगा जब आपके जो अफसर हैं वे आनेस्ट होंगे। शब्दों में कुछ कह देने से कुछ फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है।

सेलज टैक्स के बारे में जो बर्डन आफ प्रूफ है उसके बारे में भी आपने मिनट आफ डाइसेट में कहा है कि यह हमेशा टैक्सिंग प्रोचोरिटी पर होना चाहिए। इसके बारे में मैंने कहा है कि इसको डिस्चार्ज समझा जायेगा अगर एक डिक्लेरेशन कानून के मुताबिक भर कर प्रेसक्राइब्ड प्रोचोरिटी के पास दाखिल कर दिया जाये।

सी फार्म के बारे में कहाँ कहाँ हम गये व्यापारियों ने शिकायत की। उन्होंने कहा कि बैंक से बैंक मिल जाता है

लेकिन सी फार्म नहीं मिलता है। बम्बई में यही उन्होंने शिकायत की। दूसरी जगह भी यही उन्होंने शिकायत की। सब जगह आपने प्रेसक्राइब्ड प्रोचोरिटी का जिक्र किया है। दिस बिल इज बेरीफोर्ड आफ दि वड्जे प्रेसक्राइब्ड प्रोचोरिटी। ये शब्द पच्चीस तीस बार इस बिल में आए हैं। इसका मतलब है? आपको डेफीनित होना चाहिए। तीन महीने, चार महीने या छः महीने जो भी चाहें इस में रख सकते हैं। लेकिन आपने इसको अपने हाथ में रखा है कि जब उचित मालूम पड़ेगा तब आप इसको करेंगे। उचित आपको तभी मालूम पड़ता है जब बड़े पूंजीपति आपके पास आते हैं और तब प्रेसक्राइब्ड टाइम का अर्थ उसी प्रकार से लगा लिया जाता है। आप क्यों नहीं कह देते हैं कि टिल दी फाइनलाइजेशन आफ दी अकाउंट्स? जब तक अकाउंट्स फाइनलाइज नहीं हो जाते हैं तब तक वह सी फार्म ले सकते हैं। एपेनट प्रोचोरिटी का भी फाइनलाइजेशन आफ एकाउंट्स तक का होना चाहिए। हार्ड कोट्स से ने भी अलग अलग निर्णय दिये हैं। एक ने कहा है कि फाइन लाइजेशन आफ अकाउंट्स तक सी फार्म होना चाहिए। दूसरी ने यह निर्णय दिया है कि ईवन अभील इस अगलसो इन कंटीनुएशन आफ दी सूट। इसलिए वह एम्प्लीकेशन दे सकता है। दी काज ही हैब शोन इज सेंटिसफैक्ट्री, ऐसा उन्होंने कहा है और कहा है कि सी फार्म ले आये।

जो अफसर होते हैं वे अफ्टाचारी और यूबोर होते हैं। अफसरों के घरों पर जनता की भीड़ लग जाती है। आपने कहा है कि आप लूपहोल्स को प्लग कर रहे हैं। लेकिन आपने इसमें बहुत बड़ा होल कर दिया है जिसकी वजह से अफ्टाचार बहुत बढ़ जाएगा। मैंने प्रमेंसमेंट दिया है कि डिक्लेरेशन तब तक फाइल किया जा सकता है जब तक

[श्री शार० बी० बडे]

फाइनलाइजेशन आफ एसेसमेंट नहीं हो जाता है। इसके बारे में मैंने मिनट आफ डाइरेट भी दिया है। मैंने तीन प्वाइंट्स आपके सामने रखे हैं। एक बर्डन आफ प्रुफ के बारे में है, दूसरा सिक्योरिटी के बारे में है और तीसरा प्रिंसिपल ऑफ टाइम के बारे में है। तीसरे के बारे में मैंने यह कहा है कि टिल दी फाइनलाइजेशन आफ दी अकाउंट।

सेल्स टैक्स वसूल इस लिए नहीं किया जाता है कि व्यापारी वर्ग को असुविधा में डाला जाए। उद्देश्य यह है कि उसको सुविधा हो, उसका व्यापार सुनियोजित ढंग से और ठीक तरह से चले। ऐसा न हो कि उसके रास्ते में रोड़े भरकाये जायें। लेकिन यहां रोड़े भरकाए जा रहे हैं। छोटे व्यापारी जब सेल्स टैक्स इंस्पेक्टर आ जाता है तो घबरा जाते हैं और बाहर जंगल में चले जाते हैं और जब तक वह चला नहीं जाता है दुकान में नहीं आते हैं। छोटे व्यापारियों को बहुत तकलीफ वे देते हैं। मैं बड़े व्यापारियों की बात नहीं करता हूं जिनका श्राध हमारे सी पी आई और सी पी एम वाले करते हैं। मैं छोटे व्यापारियों की, गांव में कार्य करने वाले व्यापारियों की बात करता हूं कि उसको सी फार्म आसानी से मिलना चाहिए।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I am thankful to the hon. Members who have briefly taken part in the debate.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। संविधान की धारा 100, उप धारा 3 के अन्तर्गत मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You say there is no quorum. I am not contesting your constitutional right to raise it. Let the Bell be rung..... now there is quorum.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: In my introductory remarks I had given answers to some of the points which are contained in the minutes of dissent by Shri Bade. As explained earlier, this Bill is the result of very exhaustive discussions with the State Governments and within the regional councils, for removing the lacunae and difficulties in the principal Act, for better administration of the sales tax and for stopping evasion and avoidance of sales tax, this Bill was brought before the House. The Select Committee have exhaustively discussed this Bill. They heard a number of persons and associations and after through deliberations, they have given this report.

I do not propose to go into matters not relevant to the Bill; many points were raised about monopoly houses and their political character; I do not think it is necessary to go into them. I shall confine myself to answering some of the specific points that had been raised by some hon. Members.

It was said that this Bill was a correct step in the direction of plugging loopholes but the emphasis was that unless the administration of sales-tax was made more stringent, it would not be possible to implement the objectives and principles of the Bill. That is why some of the provisions have been made more stringent and penal clauses have been added and the onus of proof of some of these acts have been put on the persons who have the necessary knowledge of the facts. The whole purpose of the changes that have been made was to see that the earlier loopholes in the principal Act were removed.

Some of the problems that are there in which avoidance of tax takes place are: work contracts, hire-purchase transactions, consignment transfers, controlled commodities, setting up of check posts, etc; these are some of the matters that have been disturbing the State Governments. They have been the subject of various judgments of

the Supreme Court and High Courts. All these matters which are outside the purview of this Bill have been referred to the Law Ministry to be referred to the Law Commission, so that a comprehensive view could be taken on them. Some of these will require amendment of the Constitution. Regarding the specific complaint Mr. Prabodh Chandra made, we have referred it to the State Government, because they administer the State Sales Tax Act, for necessary examination and enquiry. About the basic question of consignment transfers, it will mean constitutional difficulties impinging on Parts III and XIII of the Constitution. That is why they have been referred to the Law Ministry to be referred to the Law Commission.

Reference has been made to tax on articles of mass consumption. Hon. members are aware that sales tax is a State subject. Sales tax is the largest revenue for State Governments and it is for them to take their own conditions into account and decide so far as articles of mass consumption are concerned. It is not possible for the Centre to intervene in this matter.

Mr. Gowder made a point about putting the onus on the directors of the company. All these matters about onus etc., connected with the administration of sales tax and other direct taxes have been gone through by the Law Commission, which has given its view about the penal provisions to be made in regard to special crimes. In the Income-tax Act, Customs Act, etc., also the onus has been put on the parties, so that the administration as well as the authorities responsible for it may be in a position to check the arrears, evasion and other frauds which take place. Hon. members talked about arrears. We are also serious about arrears. We know that whether it is sales tax or any other direct tax, there are arrears, there is avoidance, concealment and fraud. To knock at these and frontally meet this problem, the very concept of our laws

has got to undergo a change. Here we have to make a distinction between social crimes and other crimes. It is as a result of the experience gained in the administration of these laws and on the basis of the recommendation of the Law Commission that most of the changes are being made. Since he is responsible for running the company, he has got to be penalised because he has got the facts at his disposal. If the burden of proof is placed on the authority administering it, it will be very difficult to check the source, which hon. members want us to check.

These are some of the specific points which the hon. Members have raised. As I indicated earlier, this amending Bill has been discussed very exhaustively with the State Governments and the Inter-State Regional Councils and it has come after the experience of the administration of the Central sales-tax law as well as the State laws. It has also gone through the exhaustive scrutiny of the Select Committee which has removed the lacunae and drawback in the Bill and improved it. With these words, I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will take up clause by clause consideration. There are no amendments to clause 2. The question is:

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER]

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.—(Insertion of new Section 6A.)

SHRI R. V. BADE: I beg to move:
Page 3,—

after line 16, insert,—

"Provided that the burden of proof shall be deemed to have been discharged if a declaration duly filled in accordance with the provisions of this section is filed before the prescribed authority." (1)
If my amendment is accepted, then he has only to file the declaration before the prescribed authority.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have already explained that this matter was discussed in the Select Committee. The apprehension of the hon. Member is not correct. If we have to make the law really effective, then the burden of proof has to be on him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will now put the amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negat ved.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.—(Amendment of Section 7).

SHRI R. V. BADE: I beg to move:

After line 26, insert—

"Provided that the amount of security which is required from a dealer shall not be more than the

amount of security prescribed by the law of the State in which he ordinarily resides or starts his business." (2).

सवाल यह है कि जो ट्रेडर नया काम शुरू करता है, वह इस बात का अन्दाज कैसे करेगा कि उसका टर्न-ओवर कितना होगा और उस पर कितना टैक्स लगेगा। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र या पंजाब जैसे राज्यों में सिक्यूरिटी नहीं ली जाती है, इस लिए वहाँ सिक्यूरिटी न ली जाए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नये ट्रेडर्स और डीलर्स की क्या स्थिति होगी।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: This question of the monetary limit, which was there in the principal Act, was very thoroughly discussed in the Select Committee. After hearing several witnesses the Select Committee itself has proposed that instead of taking the monetary limit, the security shall not exceed the amount of tax payable on the estimated turnover of the dealer for which such security is to be furnished. Now, this amendment has already been made. About the point that Shri Bade has made, the answer has been given to that. This is not acceptable to me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I put Amendment No. 2 to Clause 4 moved by Shri Bade to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5.—(Amendment of section 8).

SHRI R. V. BADE: I beg to move:

Page 6, line 16,—

for "within the prescribed time"

substitute "before the finalisation of assessment" (3)

This is a simple amendment. I insisted upon it in the Joint Committee and I am again insisting upon it in the House.

असेसमेंट जब तक फाइनल न हो जाय तब तक उनको अधिकार हो कि वह अपना सी फार्म भर दें और नहीं तो अगर उन्होंने उस को भेजा नहीं तो उन का असेसमेंट ज्यादा हो जायेगा। इसलिए ट्रेडर्स की दृष्टि से यह असेसमेंट जब तक फाइनलाइज नहीं होता है तब तक उन को अधिकार होना चाहिए।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: That is a very wide term. It may include proceedings even upto the finalisation of the case by the Supreme Court. It is for this reason that it has not been found possible to accept it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put Amendment No. 3 to Clause 5 moved by Shri Bade to vote.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no amendments to Clauses 6 to 11. So, I put Clause 5 to 11 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 5 to 11 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 12—(Amendment of section 15)

SHRI R. V. BADE I beg to move*:
Page 11,—

after line 3, insert—

"(2) Nothing contained in sub-clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall

in any way affect the operation of the provisions of the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1960." (4)

उस में 1969 में जो कुछ फायदा उसको हुआ है उसको रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव करके बाद में उसको निकाला जाएगा और माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि 1969 के प्रमेंडमेंट से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है लेकिन मैं आपको बताता हूं, विटनेस ने कहा था :

"It is incorrect to state that clause 12(a) does not touch upon Section 10 of the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1969. Supposing there was no Section 10 in the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Act 1969, will there be any necessity for retrospectively amending Section 15(b)? The answer to this question will explode the theory that clause 12(b) does not touch upon Section 10. The whole argument in favour of retrospective amendment of Section 15(b) seems to proceed on an assumption that the judgement of the Mysore High Court in Munshi Abdul Rahman's case is under appeal to the Supreme Court which is contrary to facts."

1969 का प्रमेंडमेंट नहीं होता तो फिर सेक्शन 12 का प्रमेंडमेंट करने की जरूरत नहीं थी। लेकिन 1969 का प्रमेंडमेंट इसी वास्ते लाया गया है कि जो कुछ उस को फायदा उस समय हुआ उस को निकाला जाये। इस में विटनेस का यह कहना है कि 1969 का जो ऐडवांटेज हम को मिला हुआ है वह न हटाया जाय। उस के लिए मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम अलग प्राविजन करेंगे वह मैसूर स्टेट देख लेंगे लेकिन यह तो इस में लिखा है कि 1969 के ऐक्ट के अनुसार जो कुछ फायदा उन को हुआ है वह इस में से निकाल दिया जायेगा। इसी वास्ते मैं यह प्रमेंडमेंट ले आया।

*Amendment moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: This has been examined earlier also. The present amendment does not in any way abridge the rights accruing under section 10 of 1969 Act.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put Amendment No. 4 to Clause 12 moved by Shri Bade to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13—(Insertion of new Chapter V)

SHRI R. V. BADE: I beg to move: Page 12, line 23,—

(i) for "he proves" substitute—

"there are reasons to believe"

(ii) for "cannot be" substitute "was" (5)

This is about company in liquidation. Here it is said:

"Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall debar the liquidator from parting with such assets or properties in compliance with any order of a Court or for the purpose of the payment of the tax payable by the company under this Act or for making any payment to secured creditors...." etc. etc.

Regarding this Clause, my view is that the director of the private company should not be made personally liable. Under the Companies Act also, it is like that.

जब कोई कम्पनी लिक्विडेशन में आती है तो लिक्विडेटर सब से पहले गवर्नमेंट के द्यूज अदा करता है और फिर दूसरे लोगों को

भुगतान करता है। तो इस में यह प्राविजन डालने की जरूरत नहीं है। इससे कम्पनी के डाइरेक्टर लोग काम नहीं करेंगे और प्रोप्रेस मन्द हो जायेगी। इससे शासन का कोई फाइदा होने वाला नहीं है। कोई भी डाइरेक्टर परसनली लायबल होने के लिए काम नहीं करेगा। इसलिए इसका वर्डन आफ प्रूफ कम्पनी पर रखना चाहिए किसी परसन पर नहीं।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As I have explained earlier, this amendment of putting the burden of proof on the director is in consonance with the other Acts already passed like Income-tax Act, Customs Act and various other Acts. Therefore, the amendment moved by the hon. Member is not acceptable.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 5 to Clause 13, moved by Shri Bade, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no further amendments. I shall put the rest of the Clauses to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 13, 14 and 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 13, 14 and 15 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I now put the rest of the Bill to the vote.

The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I move:

"That the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.59 hrs.

KHADI AND OTHER HANDLOOM INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT (ADDITIONAL EXCISE DUTY ON CLOTH) AMENDMENT BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

The Bill seeks to amend the provisions of section 3 and section 5(2) (e) of the present Act.

15.59-1½ hrs.

(SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair)

Before I explain the precise objective and scope of the Amendment, may I, with your permission, take this opportunity to refer to the background in which the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Act was enacted in 1953. In 1952 there was a serious crisis in the khadi and handloom industries. There was considerable accumulation of handloom

cloth in the country. The matter was considered by the Government and it was decided *inter alia* that these industries needed assistance for research, design, supply of yarn and marketing. In order to finance these programmes, it was decided to levy a cess of 3 ples per yard on all mill-made cloth and to utilise the proceeds of this cess for the above purpose of development of Khadi and handloom industries. It was against this background that the Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Act, 1953 was enacted. The cess was collected by Government agencies and the proceeds were deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India. Assistance to the Khadi and other handloom industries is given out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

16 hrs.

The Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Act, 1953 empowered the Government to levy additional excise on all varieties of fabrics produced by the factories. Section 3 of the Act provides for the levy of additional duty of excise on cloth. According to this section there shall be levied and collected on all cloth manufacture or cloth lying in stock in any factory, a duty of excise at the rates specified therein. The proviso to this Section prohibits the imposition of any such duty on cloth which is exported out of India. In pursuance of the proviso, no duty was levied from the 10th January, 1957, in respect of cloth used in the manufacture of garments and wearing apparel. Doubts have been expressed about the validity of exempting garments and wearing apparel from the levy of duty as the proviso appeared to apply to cloth alone and not also to garments made therefrom. In these circumstances, it is proposed to amend Section 3 of the Act retrospectively from the

(SHRI A. C. GEORGE)

10th January, 1957, so as to specifically provide that no additional excise duty shall be levied on garments or wearing apparel made out of cloth and exported out of India.

Section 5(2) (e) of the Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Act, 1953 also empowered the Government to exempt such varieties of cloth from the payment of additional excise duty as were exempt from excise duty under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. Cotton fents were exempt from payment of excise duty when the Act came into operation. As a result of 1960 Budget changes, full exemption in respect of 'Fents' was withdrawn and replaced by a token levy of Central Excise on weight basis. As such this item became liable to the payment of additional excise duty under the provision of the above Act. Under executive instructions, however, fents were continued to be exempt from payment of cess. A similar situation arose as a result of 1962 Budget changes in respect of:

- (i) cotton fabrics produced on handlooms or in powerloom units with 1 to 4 powerlooms were subjected to processing duty if processed with the aid of power;
- (ii) rayon or artificial silk fabrics produced on handloom were subjected to the prescribed duty if processed with the aid of power; and
- (iii) woollen fabrics produced on handlooms were subjected to the prescribed duty if processed with the aid of power.

Executive instructions were issued to the effect that though the above categories of cloth had become liable to the payment of additional excise, the Government did not intend to levy any additional excise duty on them under the Khadi and Other Handloom

Industries Act. It had been pointed out that the Central Government is not empowered to grant any exemption under Section 5(2) (e) of the Act, from levy of handloom cess in respect of those fabrics which are not wholly exempt from the duty of excise leviable under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944.

Under the rules made under Section 5(2)(e) of the Act on the 25th July, 1953, all varieties of cloth which were for the time being exempt from the duty of excise leviable under the Central Excises and Salt Act 1944, were exempted from the additional excise duty leviable under the Act. Certain varieties of cloth were exempted from the payment of duty of excise under the 1944 Act with effect from the 1st of March, 1969 and in view of the rules aforesaid the additional excise duty was also not payable in respect of those varieties of cloth. But as the intention was not to exempt such varieties of cloth from the payment of the said additional duty, a notification was issued on the 7th July, 1970 to the effect that the said rules will not apply to these varieties of cloth. In the meantime, the additional excise duty has been collected from the manufacturers of these varieties of cloth. It is therefore, necessary to regulate and validate these collections made between the 1st March, 1969 and the 6th July, 1970.

The object of the Bill is to amend section 3 and section 5(2) (e) of the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Act, 1953 granting exemption from handloom cess on cloth used in garments or wearing apparel exported out of India and also in cases where the fabrics are partially exempt from the excise duty imposed under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. It also provides for regulation and validation of the collections of additional excise duty under the Act made between 1st March, 1969

and 6th July, 1970 in respect of certain varieties of cloth just referred to above by me.

Sir, with these words, I move the amending Bill for the consideration of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the purpose of meeting the development of khadi and other handloom industries, the Government of India decided in February, 1953 to levy an additional Excise Duty on cloth produced by the textile mill industries under the Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty of Cloth) Act of 1953. The additional excise duty was collected on all cloth produced by the mills except that which was exported out of India.

Sir, the handloom industry occupies a place of prominence in our country's economy because it is the largest cottage industry producing means of livelihood to about ten million persons, particularly in the villages, and meeting nearly one-third of the country's requirements of cloth. In our country, the number of handlooms working on all types of fabrics would be 26 lakhs. By this amendment it is felt that this will encourage to export the readymade garments and will give some employment in the ready-

made garment industry. But I am afraid, the textile mill owners will misuse the provision and will encourage corruption, because, instead of producing the ready-made garments for export, they may sell cloth within the country. It should be checked cautiously.

In 1966, the Government of India passed an order based on the recommendation of the Powerloom Enquiry Committee of 1964, prohibiting mills and powerlooms from producing coloured sarees both yarn-dyed and piece dyed. Mills and powerlooms are openly defying these orders. Government should come forward to implement the order to protect the handloom industry.

There is acute crisis in the handloom industry for want of yarn and Government is not giving sufficient protection for this industry. Thousands of handlooms are closed down. Lakhs of weavers are unemployed, and they are starving in the street. Recently, for the supply of yarn and for sufficient protection of the industry, in Santipur district of Nadia, West Bengal, thousands demonstrated before the SDO against the Government's policy. In Bishnupur and Senamankhi in the district of Bankura, hundreds of handlooms are closed. They are also starving now, and they have started a movement to save the handloom industry from utter destruction.

In Uttar Pradesh, several crores worth of handlooms production is lying in the godown. In Maharashtra, in Kerala and in Bihar and in West Bengal and in Tamil Nadu, several crores worth of handloom goods is lying unsold and they are facing unprecedented crisis in the handloom industry.

So, I request Government to take effective and concrete measures to save the handloom industry from disaster and thus save the lives of millions of handloom workers and their families.

[Shri Krishan Chandra Halder]

Government should take the responsibility for proper supply of yarn and at the controlled price and help them in finding a proper market. Government should take the responsibility for the export of the goods and finally for giving them sufficient financial help, because then only this industry can be saved to some extent.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Hon. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to say a few words on the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Amendment Bill.

Sir, the principal Act was passed in 1953, i.e., nineteen years ago. After four years, in 1957 the exemption from the levy of additional excise duty was given to the cloth used in the manufacture of garments and wearing apparel. In 1972, fifteen years after this, this Amendment Bill has been introduced to give legal backing to this exemption from additional excise duty. Similarly, legal recognition is sought to be given through this Bill for another exemption from additional excise duty given in 1960. I should pay my compliments to the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill at least after 15 years to give legal support to the exemptions given in 1957 so that the khadi and handloom industry are not affected in any way. I would like to request the hon. Minister to take this opportunity and see that, if there are any other drawbacks being suffered by the khadi and handloom industry, they are also removed.

Sir, the khadi and handloom are the main means of livelihood of millions of our people living in rural areas, Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our nation, realised the importance of khadi and handloom in the development of rural areas of our country and started this programme. It is our sacred duty to see that this industry thrives and we should ensure that all necessary incentives are

given for its development. The Government should also formulate fresh proposals for augmenting the export of khadi and handloom. In 1970-71 the value of handloom export from the country was of the order of Rs. 10 crores, out of which the share of Tamil Nadu was Rs. 7 crores. I say this to show that the handloom industry is the mainstay of Tamil Nadu and millions of people are engaged in this industry. The Tamil Nadu Government spend annually Rs. 4 lakhs on the training of handloom weavers. Every year 2000 houses are being constructed for them. In 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs has been given as loan to the handloom weavers. The Tamil Nadu Government is straining its every nerve to assist the handloom weavers in all respects.

From August 1 this year, the Central Government introduced a voluntary scheme for the distribution of yarn handloom weavers. But, the Foreign Trade Minister, Shri Mishra had stated that if this voluntary scheme did not work effectively, he would not hesitate to take legislative measures for direct distribution of yarn to the handloom weavers. He stated this in this House. I would like to know from the hon. Minister Shri George, what steps have been taken by the Government for direct distribution of yarn to the handloom weavers. Mr. George hails from Kerala and he must be aware of the things happening in Coimbatore. Due to the mismanagement of the mill-owners, many spinning and weaving mills remain closed. When distribution of yarn would be implemented that this voluntary scheme of distribution of yarn would be implemented by these mill owners? I would urge upon the Government that the yarn must be distributed directly to the handloom weavers and for this necessary legal measures must be formulated by the Government forthwith.

It has also been found that there is

*The original speech was delivered

in Tamil.

ever-widening market for handloom goods in France, West Germany, Denmark and such other European countries. I would like to know the steps taken by the Government for exploiting this demand for handloom goods in foreign countries. You know that there is no alternative to the export of handloom goods because, there is no chance for consuming all the stocks within the country on account of stiff competition from mill-made cloth. The whole industry will perish if immediate steps are not taken for exporting the stagnant goods. In spite of repeated demand from the people that certain specific items like saris in colour border should be exclusively reserved for the handloom sector, the Central Government are hesitant. In 1970, 37,000 lakh metres of handloom fabric were produced and in 1969-70 622 lakh metres of khadi were produced in the country. But the number of workers has come down from 13 lakhs to 11 lakhs. The main reason for this drop is non-availability of yarn in sufficient quantity.

In Western countries, khadi has caught the imagination of the people. Steps should be taken to utilise this chance. The Central Government should co-ordinate their programme of financial assistance and export incentives with those of the State Governments so that the khadi and handloom weavers are able to derive the maximum benefit from them.

I support this Bill with these few words.

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay—Central—South): There are no two opinions about the amendment Bill brought forward by Government. Without going into the figures and details, I would like to touch upon the general aspect of the khadi and handloom industry for which protection or a kind of subsidy is sought to be given by this Bill.

Sir, khadi is a product which can very well help our villages which

are not one or two but about six lakhs in number in our country, and they can revolutionize the economy of all those villages. When Gandhiji introduced the words 'khadi' and 'charkha', at that time, it was a national symbol. It was the uniform of the freedom-fighters. It was an emotional acceptance of khadi. But now things have changed. Now, that emotional or national uniform has no longer any meaning as far as khadi is concerned. But khadi is certainly still a basic factor in the economy of the villages. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that up till now whatever has been done has been a spoonfeeding of the khadi industry. You are taking some money from somewhere and giving it to khadi for subsidisation or rebate or whatever you call it. But how long is it going to last? How long are we going to appeal to the people to buy khadi on an emotional basis? How long are we going to subsidise khadi or the handloom industry by way of taxing the others and giving the money to khadi? What I feel is that if a proper, scientific study is made and khadi is put on an industrial base, as it should be put, then alone, I think, khadi can survive. Otherwise, I am afraid khadi will not survive any longer than what is being done for it today.

In the villages, there is unemployment or part-unemployment. Part-unemployment can be redeemed by the charkha and by khadi production. Are we doing that? Does every village or villager, where cotton and other things are grown, have this type of things, and if it is not there, why not? Have we planned a proper machinery? I know there is the khadi Board and there is the Gram Udyog. But have they gone into it in a scientific manner by which every village should know why type of yarn or kind of yarn they have to produce? It could be modernised also. It is said that you should spin with your hand. That

[Shri S. A. Kader]

does not any longer exist. Wherever electricity is available, possibly there can be spindles—four, five seven or 10,—put in a small cottage and from there we can spin. I am told that if one spindle of such a type is put, that family will receive about Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per day. This is a substantial sum in the economy of the life of the villager. How can this be done?

What I am thinking is this. Our Government have got experts, but there should be real experts. They should plan out as to how khadi should be properly organised and the village should be the base of khadi. That should be the first thing. Khadi requires cotton. Cotton is to be supplied through what you call spinning pulleys. How will you first arrange for this? How many villages are to get this? There is part-unemployment or full unemployment in many villages, and they are to be given according to the type of demand they have got in the market; what type of count they should spin at their places? You must find out where the weaving centres are, and whether they can give these things. Weaving centres should also be scientifically planned and in that manner alone, if the total scheme is framed, and if every village unit knows what it has to do, can khadi come up to the expectations of the people.

Today, khadi is being sold. I know, because we are purchasing it. Its cost price is not so much as it was before. The difference earlier was much, because the mill prices have gone up. But that is not helping the thing. Khadi must be able to hold competition with the others in the market. It cannot stand by itself completely, of course. That also I know. But why not it stand competition? Looking to the unemployed man-power we have in our country, I think if properly planned, khadi can even stand competition

and regenerate our villages, which is the essence of the khadi industry.

I am not talking very emotionally about it. I still believe that only when the villages in our country are regenerated economically, only when they become economically sound India can prosper; otherwise not. It cannot prosper in the few cities scattered over the sub-continent. While accepting the basic idea behind this amendment, I appeal to the Government that a high-powered committee or commission should be constituted by the Government to go into the whole aspect, economic, scientific etc. and submit proposals to the Government as to how to get handloom industries rehabilitated on a planned, scientific basis. With these words I support the Bill.

श्री आशुबंश राय (घोसी) : मान्यवर, हैंडलूम का कारोबार हमारे देश का एक प्राचीन कारोबार है। हमारे देश में डेढ़ करोड़ आदमी इस काम में लगे हुए हैं। उनकी जीविका का एक मात्र साधन हैंडलूम और पावरलूम में काम करके रोटी कमाना है। खुद हमारे यूपी में बानीस लाख व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जो इस व्यवसाय में लगे हुए हैं और उनके परिवारों के भरणपोषण का एक मात्र यही साधन है और इसी साधन पर वे निर्भर करते हैं। लेकिन सरकार की नीति हैंडलूम और पावरलूम के बारे में एक सौतेली मां जैसी नीति रही है। पूँजिपतियों के दबाव में आकर हैंडलूम और पावरलूम को न मालूम किस के रहम और कर्म पर छोड़ दिया गया और वे धीरे धीरे मिटने के किनारे पहुँच चुके हैं।

मान्यवर, हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में बानीस लाख और बिहार में बीस लाख आदमी इसी से रोजी कमाते हैं। आज बुनकरों की हालत बहुत दयनीय हो चुकी है। हजारों बुनकर ऐसे हैं जिन के घरों पर फाकाकशी हो रही है। कारण यह है कि उनको सूत बेचना महंगे दामों पर लेना पड़ रहा है। मामली

सूत भी सवाई कीमत पर मिलता है उससे कम पर नहीं पहले के तुकाबले में। स्टेपल सूत जिसे कहत हैं, जो रेशमी सूत है वह ड्योड़े और पोने दो गुने दामों पर मिलता है। स्टेपल सूत जो ग्राम तौर पर इस्तेमाल होता है और जो सी रुपये में मिलना चाहिये। वह दो सौ से ले कर 214 और 215 रुपये तक पहुंच चुका है। इतने मंहगे दामों पर जब सूत मिलता है और जो बहुधा ब्लैंक में मिलता है, उसके बनाए हुए कपड़े की खपत की भी कोई उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। नतीजा यह है कि केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में चानीस करोड़ का कपड़ा डम्प पड़ा हुआ है और उसको बेवने की सरकार कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाई देश में या देश के बाहर। इसको लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश में पहली मार्च से लेकर 24 जुलाई के बीच में आज के प्रजातंत्रीय यु। में ग्रान्दीलन के जितने भी तरीके हैं वे सब इस्तेमाल किये गए हैं। बड़े बड़े बुनकर सैटरों पर प्रदर्शन, हड़तालें, बन्द आदि हो चुके हैं। 22 तारीख को उत्तर प्रदेश में बुनकरों ने ऐसा विराट जलूस निकाला जैसा उन्होंने इतिहास में पहले कभी नहीं निकाला था। पांच अप्रैल, को 45 व्यक्तियों का एक डेपुटेशन प्रधान मंत्री से मिला था, श्री एल एन मिश्र तथा अन्य मंत्रियों से मिला था और उन से उसने आग्रह किया था कि हर प्रकार का सूत उन्हें सस्ते दामों पर मुहैया किया जाए और उनके बने हुए माल की खपत की पूरी व्यवस्था की जाए। डेढ़ करोड़ घादमियों का यह सवाल है। उत्तर प्रदेश में इनकी संख्या चानीस लाख और बिहार में बीस लाख है। इनकी रोजी रोटी छिन गई है। ये बेकार हो गए हैं। इन में बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जा रही है। इन सब की कोई ठोस व्यवस्था सरकार नहीं कर सकी है। इस व्यवसाय को बचाया जा सके, इसके बारे में सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है, इसके फलने फूलने का तो कोई सवाल ही नहीं है, इसके बचने और विकसित होने का कोई प्रश्न ही

नहीं है। आज इसके सामने इसके जीने का सवाल है, जिन्दा रहने का सवाल है। जो नीति चलई जा रही है, उसके चलते यह व्यवसाय जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता है। मुझे एक कहावत याद आती है। एक बिजड़े के अन्दर एक शेर, एक भेड़िया और एक मेमना अगर छोड़ दिया जाए और सब को कहा जाए कि आप प्रेम भाव से रहो तो क्या वे रह सकते हैं? नहीं रह सकते हैं। पहले भेड़िया और शेर दोनों मिल कर या दोनों में से एक मेमने को खा जाएंगे और बाद में शेर भेड़िये को खा जाएगा। अन्त में केवल शेर ही बाकी बचेगा। यही नीति आपने हैंडलूम और पावरलूम के बारे में अपनाई है। लैसेज फेयर की, मुक्त व्यापार की नीति आपने अपनाई है। इसके अनुसार हैंडलूम पावरलूम और बड़ी बड़ी सूत मिलों को आपने खुला छोड़ दिया है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि हैंडलूम बुरी तरह मिट रहा है और पावरलूम भी मिटने के करीब पहुंच चुका है। केवल सूती मिलों के बड़े बड़े मिल मालिक देश में जिन्दा रहेंगे। ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा सुझाव है कि कुछ रिजर्वेशन कर दिया जाना चाहिये। हैंडलूम के लिए कुछ क्षेत्र रिजर्व कर दिया जाना चाहिये। इस तरह के बिल ला कर और छोटे छोटे परिवर्तन करने से कोई सुधार नहीं होगा। यह निश्चित कर दिया जाये कि कुछ तरह के कपड़े हैंडलूम वाले ही बनायें। इस तरह उनकी रोजी चल सकती है। इसी तरह पावरलूम के लिए भी कुछ तरह के कपड़े रिजर्व कर दिये जायें, जो केवल पावरलूम वाले ही बनायें। यह रिजर्वेशन ही एक ऐसा तरीका है, जिस के ज़रिये इन हैंडलूम और पावरलूम को मिलों के कामपाटाशन में भगने से बचा सकते हैं।

मैं अपने जिले का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत बड़े बुनकर मंडर मऊ में जवागिया की स्वदेशी काटन

[श्री झारखंडे राय]

मिल है। वह एक सूती मिल है। हमारे प्रदेश में काफी समय से यह मांग उठती रही कि वहां पब्लिक सैक्टर में सूत का एक कारखाना खोला जाये। सरकार ने उस को नहीं माना और जयपुरिया को वह कारखाना खोलने की अनुमति दे दी। इस प्रकार वहां सूत का कारखाना खुला, लेकिन प्राइवेट सैक्टर में। वह कारखाना मऊ में है उस के लिए सस्ते रेट पर जमीन दो गड़ और अन्य तमाम सुविधायें दी गई। लेकिन वहां जो सूत बनता वह मऊ के बाहर खपता है और मऊ के बुनकरों को एक गज भी सूत नहीं मिलता है।

यही स्थिति उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और पूरे देश में है, जिस का निराकरण तभी हो सकता है, जब कि इस मिक्स्ड इकानोमी में, जिस को सरकार छोड़ना नहीं चाहती है, हैंडलूम और पावरलूम के लिए रिजर्वेशन को व्यवस्था की जाये, ताकि वे जिन्दा रह सकें।

जहां तक खादी का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूं कि वह केवल सरकार के रहमो-करम पर और उस की सहायता से चल रहा है। इस से लाखों सूत कातने वालों को लाभ जरूर है। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि खादी कमीशन और खादी का काम कुछ उपेक्षित, तिरस्कृत और अवहेलना के पात्र कांग्रेसियों के जीने-खाने का साधन मात्र हो कर रह गया है। फ्री काम्पीटीशन में वह बुरी तरह पिट रहा है और अगर उस को सरकार की और से सबसिडी मिले, तो वह चल नहीं सकता है।

मैं सरकार से यही आग्रह करूंगा कि बुनियादी नीतियों में परिवर्तन किया जाये। अगर देश के प्राचीनतम व्यवसाय को बड़े बड़े सूती मिल-मालिकों और पूंजीपतियों की मार के सामने जिन्दा रखना है और उस में लगे हुए डेढ़ करोड़ आदिमियों को मरने से बचना है, तो उस का एकमात्र उपाय यह है कि सरकार अपनी पूंजीवाद-परस्ती को

छोड़, पूंजीपतियों के दबाव को अस्वीकार कर और रिजर्वेशन के द्वारा इस व्यवसाय को बचाये।

सभापति महोदय : श्री साठे।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय (सुरेना) :

सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है — प्रब सदन में कोरम है। श्री साठे।

श्री बसंत साठे (अकोला) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय जो बिल लाये हैं, वह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है, हलाकि उस का दायरा बहुत सीमित है, और मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन आज इस सारे प्रश्न की बुनियाद में जा कर हमें विचार करना होगा। हम अपने देश से गरीबी हटाने की बात करते हैं। यदि गरीबों को रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान, ये तीन बुनियादी चीजें मिल जायें, तो गरीबी हट जायेगी। इस देश में सब से ज्यादा लोग रोटी अर्थात् अनाज पैदा करने के काम में लगे हुए हैं। उस के बाद सब से ज्यादा लोग कपड़ा निर्माण के काम में लगे हुए हैं। आप जानते हैं कि हैंडलूम क्षेत्र में डेढ़ करोड़ लोग काम करते हैं और वे अपने घरों में, अपनी छोटी छोटी कुटियाओं में साड़ियों और चादरें वगैरा रह बना रहे हैं।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कभी सरकार ने कपड़े के सवाल के बारे में सारी राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था और योजना के सन्दर्भ में विचार किया है। हम स्वदेशी की बात करते हैं। जब हम आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे तो खादी के रूप में स्वदेशी उस का एक सिम्बल बन गया था। आजाद होने के बाद स्वदेशी के माने ये है कि हमारे देश में भी कपास पैदा हो, उस से हम एक अच्छे ढंग से कपड़े का निर्माण करें। उसकी बुनियाद यह होनी चाहिए कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को काम मिले।

आज देश के सामने सब से बड़ा सवाल बेकारी का है। देहातों में बेकारी बढ़ रही है। आप को यह जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि जो टेक्सटाइल मिलें अधिकतर कपड़ा और सौ फीसदी यान पैदा करती हैं, उनमें सात लाख से ज्यादा लोगों को काम नहीं मिलता है, जब कि हैडलूम में डेढ़ करोड़ लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिला हुआ है। सात लाख लोग देश का 60 फीसदी कपड़ा और 100 फीसदी यान पैदा करते हैं। जबकि हैडलूम के डेढ़ करोड़ लोग केवल 40 फीसदी कपड़ा बनाते हैं।

हम विकेंद्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था की बात करते हैं, ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को काम देने की बात करते हैं। जापान का उदाहरण दे कर यहां काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने की बात करते हैं। देश के ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को काम देने के लिए कपड़े से अच्छी कौन सी काटेज इंडस्ट्री हो सकती है? अगर मैं दूसरे देशों का नाम लूं, तो कुछ लोगों को बुरा लगेगा। लेकिन हमारे देश में स्वदेशी की यह डिसप्लिन लाई जानी चाहिए कि हमारे देश में जो कपास पैदा होती है, उस से निर्मित कपड़ा ही देश में बिकेगा। हमारे देश में जो कपास पैदा होती है, उस में से 40 या 60 काऊंट का धागा निकलता है। हमारे देश के गांव गांव में 40 से 60 काऊंट का धागा निकालने के लिए यंत्र लगा दिये जायें और उस धागे से कपड़ा बुना जाये। मैं नहीं मानता कि गांधीजी यंत्र के खिलाफ थे। गांधी जी के बारे में यह कहना बहुत बड़ा झूठ है। क्या जरूरत है कि मिलों के लिए सौ करोड़ रुपये का कपास बाहर से इम्पोर्ट किया जाये। और उस का नतीजा क्या होता है? यह किया जाता है कि निर्यात के नाम पर कि इस का कपड़ा निर्यात किया जायेगा। पर आप जानते हैं कि सारा जो कपड़ा बनता है इम्पोर्ट लोग स्टेपल काटन का फाइन और सुपर फाइन

वह 80 प्रतिशत कपड़ा इस देश के अन्दर खपाया जाता है। बाहर जो जाता है जो आप भर्त्ता करते हैं वह सारा स्टैंडर्ड क्लास, कोर्स क्लास और मीडियम क्लास से करते हैं जो मोटे धागे का बना हुआ होता है। उस से सारा एक्स्पॉर्ट भर्त्ता आप करते हैं। फिर आप दलील देते हैं कि हम को मूडान से या और जगहों से कपास लेना जरूरी है, इसलिए जरूरी है कि हमारा ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट है, कुछ माल हम उन को देते हैं, कुछ उन से लेते हैं। बहुत अच्छा है। यदि ऐसा है, भी तो वह सारा कपास है वह बाहर का बाहर रशिया और दूसरे देशों को बेच दीजिए और उसका पैसा लीजिये, उसको अन्दर लाने को जरूरत नहीं है। उसे यहां ला कर हैडलूम वालों को कम्पीटीशन में डालने की जरूरत नहीं है। आज हैडलूम वालों की क्या हालत है, वे किस भीत मर रहे हैं? ज्यादातर लोग हैडलूम का काम करते हैं, वे खटाऊ मिल की साड़ी के साथ कम्पीट नहीं कर सकते। तो फिर वे भी सी नम्बर का सूत चाहते हैं, उसके लिए लोग स्टेपल काटन चाहिये, सूडानी इजिप्शियन या अमरीकन। वह स्पिनग मिल को दे नहीं पाते हैं। जब उनको वह नहीं मिलता है तो कौन सी साड़ी वे बनाएंगे और उनकी साड़ी कैसे बिकेगी बाजार में? यू हैवमेड एमैस आफ टेक्सटाइल इन दिस कंट्री। इसलिए आपको सारे टेक्सटाइल पर विचार करना होगा इसलिए कि आप कभी भी किसी भी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कपड़े के गज का पर कैपिटल टारगेट अभी नहीं कर पाए हैं। इसलिए नहीं कर पाए हैं कि यह जो इंटरनल कंटेडिशन है उसकी बजह से नहीं हो पाता है। यह जो आप इम्पोर्ट करते हैं उसकी बजह से ज्यादा कपास यहां पैदा नहीं होती। इस वर्ष किसान ने 65 लाख गांठों को जखीरा पैदा कर दिया तो आपने ऐसा तमांचा किसान के मुंह पर मारा, उससे कह दिया कि अच्छा, ज्यादा कपास पैदा किया इसलिए दाम कम मिलेगा, जाओ मरों। तो कैसे ज्यादा कपास वह पैदा करेगा?

[श्री बल्लभ शाह]

इसलिए इस फारेन कमरोगन से बचिये, इम्पोर्ट आप बिस्कुन बन्द कर दीजिए और वह सी करोड़ रुपया किसान को दीजिए जिससे बड़ जयाश कास पैश को, जो कपास देश में पैश होगी, उसी का कपड़ा बनेगा और वही सारे देश के लोग पहनेंगे। हैडलूम और खादी को बचाना चाहते हैं तो एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा कि सारी रंगीन साड़ियां आप हैडलूम क्षेत्र के लिए निर्धारित कर दीजिये, कोई जरूरत नहीं है कि मिलों में ये साड़ियां बनें। आखिर ये कीा सो साड़ी पैश करने में, वही फाइव और सियर फाइव। हमारे देश की 50 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या महिलाओं की है जिस में 90 प्रतिशत गांवों में रहती है। वे हैडलूम की साड़ियों पहनेंगी। शहरों में रहने वाली कुछ महिलाओं का लिबास आजकल कुछ और बनने लगा है, वे पैट भी पहनने लग गई हैं लेकिन फिर भी ज्यादातर तो साड़ियां ही पहनेंगी कुछ साल। इसलिए सारी रंगीन साड़ियां हैडलूम के लिए रिजर्व कर दें और छोटी पावरलूम के लिए रिजर्व कर दें और बाकी का सारा टेरिलीन इत्यादि पैशों का कपड़ा मिलों के लिए रख दिया जाय। इससे मिलें भी नहीं बनेंगी। जितना प्राटोमेंशन करना है कर लें और हम लोगों को बचा लें। इसके अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है हैडलूम को बचाने का। यह सब्सिडी या थोड़ा सा लोन इत्यादि इधर उधर दे रहे हैं, यह मराज को थोड़ा सा मरिया का इन्वेन्शन दे रहे हैं और उसको मरन से बचा रहे हैं। इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। यह सब से बड़ा अन्धाय इस सबसे बड़े एम्प्लायमेंट औरिमेंटेड इंडस्ट्री के साथ है। आज आप मिल सेक्टर के इंड्रेस्ट के स्लेव बने हुए हैं जब तक आप इस सेक्टर के इंड्रेस्ट से लोहा लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं होंगे तब तक आप इस से छुटकारा नहीं पा सकते। यह तैयारी आप को करनी होगी तभी यह डॉ-लेट्रानाइज्ड एम्प्लायमेंट औरिमेंटेड

काब इस बड़े से बड़े सेक्टर में आप दे सकते हैं और कपास का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा सकते हैं, कलाश का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा सकते हैं। यह बेरी आप से बच प्रार्थना है।

श्री अरुण सिंह खोहान (बार) : यह जो संशोधन खादी और हैडलूम के लिए आया है इस में शक नहीं कि यह स्वागत के योग्य है। लेकिन इतने विलम्ब से यह आया यह बड़े दुःख की बात है। जब हम खादी और हैडलूम की हालत देश में देखते हैं तो इस वक्त उन में भुईं छपी हुई है और ऐसी समस्या खड़ी हो गई है देश में कि इन को कोई भी उत्साह नित ढंग से आजादी के बाद मिलना चाहिए था, वह प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। कोई भी संस्था जो हैडलूम की है या खादी की है अगर हम उन के तमाम कारोबार को देखें तो वह विदेशी जो कारखाने हैं जो बस्त्र बनाते हैं उन के मुकाबिले में कुछ भी नहीं है। भारत को यह गौरव होना चाहिए था कि आजाद स्वदेशी जो खादी है वह हमारे एक राष्ट्रीय पोशाक बनती। ऐसा एक गौरव उसे प्राप्त होना चाहिए था। परन्तु वह नहीं प्राप्त हुआ। फिर भी आज यह संशोधन जो पेश हुआ और शासन का ध्यान इस और आकर्षित हुआ कि इस के विकास के लिए कुछ करना चाहिए, वह बहुत ही स्वागत योग्य है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस संबंध में पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमिटी को जो रिपोर्ट पार्लियामेंट में पेश हुई है उसका अगर आप थोड़ा सा अध्ययन करें तो उन के जो सुझाव हैं या उन में जो त्रुटियां दिखाई गई हैं उन को दूर करने के ऊपर अमल नहीं किया। तो हम क्या समझें कि यह संशोधन करने से क्या एक जादू इस का विकास करने में हो जायगा? इसी प्रकार से जब प्रकाश नारायण को एक कमेटी स्थापित हुई थी और उन्होंने बहुत अच्छे अच्छे सुझाव पेश किए थे। लेकिन उस तरफ भी ध्यान नहीं दिया

गया। हम ज़लीमों की जानते हैं यह छोटा सा संशोधन करने से खादी और हैंडलूम की जितनी प्रगति करनी चाहिए वह प्रगति नहीं हो पाएगी। कुछ सख्त कदम इस तरह के बढ़ावे होंगे जिस से भारत की ग्राम्य व्यवस्था की जो रीढ़ की हड्डी है, यह सभी जानते हैं क्या अपोजीशन के लोग हों क्या सत्ता में बैठे हुए लोग हों, यह सभी को मालूम है कि खादी और हैंडलूम भारत की ग्राम्य व्यवस्था की एक रीढ़ की हड्डी है। लेकिन फिर भी 25 साल से हम इस की अवहेलना करते आए हैं। इस की बजह से कई आर्थिक समस्याएँ भारत में खड़ी हो गई हैं। यह हम अनुभव करने लगे हैं और उस अनुभव के आधार पर ही शायद सना वालों का ध्यान इधर गया होगा कि इस में अगर हम संशोधन नहीं करेंगे तो हम बहुत नीचे गिर जायेंगे। इसलिए उन का ध्यान इस ओर गया इस संशोधन के रूप में इसलिए मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन मेरा सुझाव यह है कि अगर हमें इस खादी उद्योग को बढ़ाना है तो हमें पिछले अनुभव पर ध्यान देना होगा। खादी कमिशन के बारे में वहाँ पर जो घाँघलियाँ हो रही हैं वह भयंकर रूप में हैं और वह शासन के सामने, उस की निम्नता में हैं। उन को दूर करने के लिए कदम नहीं उठाए जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय इस तरह विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें। जो इस वक्त में खादी का उद्योग है जिस के अस्तित्व यह काम चल रहा है वहाँ पर जो न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है उस के ऊपर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें। साथ ही जो सहायता शासन उन को पहुँचा रहा है उस में भी पूरी तरह से नियंत्रण किया जाय ताकि उस का समुचित उपयोग हो सके। इसीलिए मैं बार बार, पिछले वक्त भी जब खादी के बारे में बात आई थी, तो खादी पर बोला था। करोड़ों रुपये की मदद पहुँचाई जा रही है। लेकिन कब तक शासन इस तरह से मदद देता रहेगा। केवल मदद दे कर, सन्निधि दे कर इस उद्योग को

जिन्दा रखना चाहते हैं ? यह तो कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। इसलिए इस को स्थापलम्बी बनाने के लिए हमें ऐसा बनाएँ कि इसे भारत में गौरव प्राप्त हो और भारत की ग्राम्य व्यवस्था स्थापलम्बी हो। एक स्वाभिमान के साथ वह उद्योग हमारे देश में चले, इस के ऊपर पूर्ण रूप से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

श्री जगन्नाथ शेट्टी (नागपुर) : सभापति महोदय, खादी और हथकरघा के सिलसिले में जो विधेयक सदन में पेश किया गया है, उस पर भावनायें और विचार व्यक्त किये गये हैं। एक सुझाव यह भी प्राया कि हथकरघा का काम करने वाले जो बुनकर हैं उन की हालत, उन की माँगों और खादी के व्यवसाय के बारे में विचार करने के लिये एक समिति का निर्माण किया जाय। मैं इस मिलमिले में थोड़े से समय में जो मुझे इतना मिला है। इतना ही बलवाना चाहता हूँ कि हथकरघे के ऊपर काम करनेवाले बुनकरों की हालत पर विचार करने के लिये पहले एक अशोक मेहता समिति बनी थी। अशोक मेहता समिति ने इस के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की, उस रिपोर्ट को लोकसभा ने मंजूर किया, उस के बाद रिपोर्ट के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार, कारनट्रेड मिनिसटर, और टेक्सटाइल कमिशनर ने सम्बन्धित राज्यों को एक सूचना भेजी, जो० प्रार० भेजा कि रंगीन साड़ियों हथकरघा पर ही निकाली जायें। लेकिन मसौदा के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज तक उस पर धमल नहीं हुआ और इस सरकार ने यह देखने का भी प्रयत्न नहीं किया कि उस पर धमल हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है। आप उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति को ले लीजिये, तमिलनाडू की स्थिति को ले लीजिये, महाराष्ट्र और विदर्भ में चले जाइये—आप को मालूम होगा कि कहीं कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, रंगीन साड़ियाँ अभी भी यन्त्रभान (पावर-लूम) पर निकाली जा रही हैं।

इसका कारण क्या है ? इस का कारण यह है कि जो बड़े बड़े मिलवाले हैं, उन

[श्री जांबुवत बोटे]

मिलवालों की तरफ से शासनकर्ता पक्ष को पसंद मिलता है इस लिये केवल इन लोगों को खुश करने के लिये ऐसा हो रहा है। इधर एक तरफ आशवासन दिये जाते हैं, जो ० ग्राम ० निकाले जाते हैं, इन्स्ट्रक्शन दी जाती है कि रंगीन साड़ियां हथकरघा पर ही निकलेगी, लेकिन दरअसल में होता कुछ और ही है। मैं महाराष्ट्र की बात कहता हूँ—हमारे यहां एक मफतलाल ग्रुप है, यह मफतलाल ग्रुप यन्त्रभाग पर रंगीन साड़ियां निकालता है और टैक्स टाइल उद्योग पर मिलों के कपड़ों पर जो टैक्स लगे हुए हैं, उन से अपने को बचाने के लिये उसने यन्त्र भाग में पूंजी लगाई है। मफतलाल ग्रुप के यंत्र भाग धूलिया में है, इचलकरजी मालेगांव और कई जगह हैं—ऐसे पूंजीवादी लोग जो इस व्यापार में हैं यन्त्रभाग पर साड़ियां निकाल कर फायदा उठा रहे हैं टैक्स बचा रहे हैं और हमारा हथकरघा वाला गरीब बुनकर उन को कम्पीटीशन नहीं कर पा रहा है, तड़प रहा है।

ऐसी स्थिति में आप जो यह विधेयक लाये हैं यह तो इन प्रकार का है कि मरीज मर रहा है, उस को कोरामीन का इन्जेक्शन दे कर कुछ समय जिन्दा रखने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी 20 तारीख को भाग्य नागपुर में एक आन्दोलन शुरू हो रहा है। नागपुर—विदर्भ बन्द हो रहा है। लाखों बुनकर और जनता रास्ते पर आयेगी वे दाने दाने के लिये मोहताज हैं, उनके पास खाने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है, हजारों विदर्भ छोड़ कर अहमदाबाद, सूरत चले गये, लेकिन जब वहां भी काम नहीं मिला तो लौट कर इधर उधर ठोकरें खा रहे हैं—ऐसी व्यवस्था आज उन की हो गई है। अशोक-मेहता कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी, टैक्स-टाइल कमिश्नर और गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया ने जो इन्स्ट्रक्शन दी उन का पालन नहीं हुआ। यह विधेयक तो एक प्रकार से मलहम पट्टी है। सिर पर चोट लगी है, खून वह रहा है,

लेकिन पट्टी पांव में बांधी जा रही है। पेजेंट दम तोड़ रहा है, लेकिन उस को कोई इलाज नहीं हो रहा है, और पट्टी पांव की अंगुलियों में बांध रहे हैं।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—हमारे यहां जो कनिष्ठ अदालत है, उस ने टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर या केन्द्र सरकार या महाराष्ट्र सरकार का जो आदेश था कि रंगीन साड़ियां पावरलूम पर नहीं निकलेंगी, उस के खिलाफ स्टे-आर्डर दे दिया। वहां के जो बड़े सेठ लोग थे उन्होंने अपने ऐजेंट के द्वारा उस आर्डर के खिलाफ पेटिशन दाखिल की और हम कनिष्ठ अदालत ने स्टे दे दिया। जब कि बम्बई हाई कोर्ट ने टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर की तरफ से जो आदेश दिया गया था, उस को मानते हुए पेटिशन को रिजेक्ट कर दिया था। हाई कोर्ट के फैसले के खिलाफ कनिष्ठ अदालतें स्टे नहीं देती लेकिन यहां पर ऐसा हुआ। ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार का कर्तव्य था कि उस स्टे को बेकेट कराती, लेकिन सरकार ने ऐसी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। विदर्भ में एक हंडलम महामंडल है, वह भी स्टे को बेकेट कराने के लिये तैयार नहीं है क्योंकि वह चाहती है कि पावरलूम से ही रंगीन साड़ियां निकलें, और पावरलूम वालों की तरफ से, मिलवालों की तरफ से जो पैसा उन को दिया जाता है, वह उन को मिलता रहे? इस तरह से हथकरघा वालों को गुमराह किया जा रहा है।

इस तरह का छोटा सा विधेयक ला कर सरकार आप यह दिखाने का प्रयत्न कर रही है कि हम उन के लिये कुछ कर रहे हैं लेकिन इस से उन का कुछ भी भला होने वाला नहीं है। वास्तव में चुनाव के लिये पैसा लेने और मिलवालों को खुश करने के लिये

प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। सभापति महोदय, हथकरघा पर काम करने वालों की जो भयानक स्थिति है, आज लाखों लोग तड़प रहे हैं, उन का कुछ इलाज होना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक ऐसी कमेटी बनाई जाये जो यह देखे कि हम ने जो आश्वासन दिये थे, जो इस्ट्रक्शन्ज हमने दी थीं उन का कहां तक पालन हुआ है - इस बात की जांच की जाय और उन को अमल में लाने का प्रयत्न किया जाय। विदेश कुलकर्णी की अध्यक्षता में जो कमेटी बनी है - यह जानने के लिये कि इन को घागा कैसा मिलता है, क्या भाव में मिलता है, इस से काम नहीं चलेगा। बुनियादी तौर पर उन का कुछ इलाज किया जाना चाहिये, वरना गरीबी हटाओं का नारा एक घोखा है, इस से गरीबी हटने के बजाय गरीब हटता जायेगा।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया): सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्तुत संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: सभापति जो, माननीय सदस्यों को मंत्री महोदय की पुली की शादी में जाना है, यहां पर ऐसा कहा गया था। इसलिये आप सदन को स्पष्टित कर दीजिये।

सभापति महोदय: हमें उसकी कोई सूचना नहीं है। जो कार्यक्रम है उसके मुताबिक हम चल रहे हैं।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद: यह उद्योग प्राचीन और बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। इस देश के पिछड़े भागों में हैंडलूम और खादी उद्योग देश की बहुत सेवा कर रहा है। बहुत से गरीब लोग इसके द्वारा मजदूरी पा रहे हैं। लेकिन जितना ध्यान इस उद्योग की तरफ जाना चाहिये था वह नहीं गया है। आप देखेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों

में और बिहार के पश्चिमी जिलों में लोगों को इस उद्योग के द्वारा मजदूरी मिल रही है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया जिले में 20 हजार लोगों की कम से कम एक रुपया डेढ़ रुपया मजदूरी मिलती है। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि जो गांधी आश्रम चल रहे हैं उन्हें जितनी सेवा दश की करनी चाहिये थी उतनी सेवा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। जितनी मजदूरी लोगों को मिलनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं मिल रही है। इसलिये इसमें कहीं पर त्रुटियां हैं जितनी छानबीन होनी चाहिये एक्सपर्ट्स को बिठाकर यह पता लगाना चाहिये कि गांधी आश्रम को क्यों घाटा पड़ रहा है और लोगों को ठीक मजदूरी क्यों नहीं मिलती है जो बीवर्स हैं उनके लिये यदि सूत की व्यवस्था हो जाये और वे अपने हैंडलूम लगा पायें तो उनको चार पांच रुपए रोज में कम नहीं पड़ेगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: सभापति महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय: कोरम के लिये घंटी बजाई जा रही है। अब कोरम हो गया है, माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद: मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि कांग्रेस की एक पार्लमेंटरी कमेटी बनी थी हैंडलूम और पावरलूम पर जिसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़ा भारी स्टाक बिक्री के लिये पड़ा है। यहां पर फारेन मिनिस्टर से मेरा निवेदन है कि वे इस समस्या का निदान करने की व्यवस्था करें। जैसा कि बताया गया कि 10 करोड़ रुपये का हैंडलूम पावरलूम का माल विदेशों को निर्यात किया गया जिसमें से केवल तामिलनाडू से 7 करोड़ का निर्यात किया गया और तीन करोड़ में सारे देश का

[श्री वसन्तिका प्रसाद]

हिसल रहा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना कि देश के जो पिछड़े हुए भाग हैं वहां से हैंडलूम और पावरलूम के माल के निर्यात की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। वहां का निर्यात सबसे पहले होना चाहिये इसके अलावा हैंडलूम और पावरलूम में अनुदान और सहायता दी जाये जैसा कि कमेटी ने कहा है कि चार हजार पावरलूम के लिये और दो हजार हैंडलूम के लिये इसके साथ साथ उनके लिये सूत की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। इसके अलावा उद्योग मंत्री इस बात की भी व्यवस्था करें कि उनको टेक्निकल एडवाइस मिले, बढ़िया डिजाइन निकाल कर उनको दिये जायें तथा खादी और हैंडलूम के लिये कुछ आइटम्स को सुरक्षित रखा जाये।

साथ ही जैसा कि कमेटी ने सिफारिस की है, एक हैंडलूम बोर्ड बना दिया जाये ताकि सारी व्यवस्था हो सके, उनको अधिक सहायता मिल सके सूत मिल सके और काफी मात्रा में सूत की दुकानें खोली जा सकें तथा उनमें ब्लैकमार्केटिंग न हो सके। इस प्रकार ये इस संबंध में जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो सकता है उसको करने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Discussion on the amending Bill has focussed attention on quite a few problems vitally concerning the khadi and handloom industry. I am extremely thankful to hon. members who have taken this opportunity to give valuable suggestions to highlight some of the grievances concerning the people in the handloom sector. Hon. members were very particular that the maximum aid and facilities must be given to the khadi and handloom weavers.

In this context, I may point out that most of the aid and facilities

given to this sector is channelled through State Governments. In saying this, I am not trying to disown the responsibility.

I would like to take up only three or four points which have been particularly repeated and hammered by hon. members. Shri Dhote was suggesting that we were thinking of this Bill as the diagnosis of the disease. We never meant it that way. Quite possibly, this occasion was utilised by hon. members to focuss attention of the House and the country on the plight of handloom weavers. I am sure the hon. member is aware that coloured saris are, as per a statutory decision of Government, reserved for the handloom sector. There were some cases filed in courts. Though the High Court rejected one petition, some other cases are still pending. We have written to State Governments—in fact, the Prime Minister herself wrote to the Chief Ministers—to sure rigid enforcement of this reservation.

There may be a few cases in some States where the decisions of the High Courts or of the lower courts may be running parallel or contradictory. I am not quite aware of that. Anyway, I am thankful to the hon. member for pointing out this particular anomaly. But we have repeated to the State Governments to see that this reservation of coloured saris for handlooms be rigidly enforced. You will appreciate that it is for the State Governments to see that this is observed in letter and spirit.

In fact, we are thinking of extending the reservation to more items. Under the chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner, we have set up a working group to go into all these problems. Quite possibly we may be coming up with suggestions which I am sure hon. members will welcome so that this weaker sector of khadi and handloom may be well protected from the bigger sharks.

Shri Vasant Sathe referred to the import of cotton. I am thankful to

him for raising this point in this discussion. The House will be happy to learn that in 1970-71, our import of cotton was to the tune of 8.52 lakh bales involving a foreign exchange of Rs. 110 crores. In 1971-72, it came down to 7 lakh bales taking foreign exchange of only Rs. 91 crores, a reduction in one year of Rs. 19 crores. This year, though the crop situation is not as good as it was last year, there is no alarming situation prevailing and we are hoping that the import will be only 5.5 lakh bales, involving a foreign exchange of only Rs. 71 crores. It is a reduction of another Rs. 20 crores. I am only trying to explain that over a period of two years, the import of cotton has been reduced sizeably. The extent itself is coming down by Rs. 39 crores and the quantity is coming down by three lakh bales.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the export figures?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: It is fast picking up. But for the power shortage, we would have been in a very happy situation of crossing the mark of more than Rs. 155 crores, but I am not sure how far it will be reflected by this power shortage. But still we are quite hopeful that our exports will be much higher than last year.

In the year 1970-71, we all know that cotton production was lower. It was only 55 lakh bales. In the previous year, we had a bumper crop, and were able to finish with 68 lakh bales. This year it may not be that much, but even then we are hoping that it would be 62 lakh bales, so that the extent and quantity of import is going to be sizeably reduced. My hon. friend, Mr. Sathe, is not in the House. I just wanted to console him that the figure of import is every year coming down.

Regarding supplies of yarn, we have made arrangements so that, to those weaker sectors, yarn is made available through the Directors of State Industries in the States and their officers.

Our information is that this is working satisfactorily. If there are defects noticed, we will be very happy to welcome suggestions, and I am sure that this particular sector of handloom and khadi involving more than 15 million people will also have the best attention of the Government of India. The suggestions put forward by the Members are welcome, and to the best of our ability we will be taking necessary steps to be of best help to them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That the Bill further to amend the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are a few clauses, but there are no amendments. The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, I move: "That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री रामाबल्लभ शास्त्री (पटना): मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि सदन में अभी इस बहस के दौरान यह कहा गया कि लगभग डेढ़ करोड़ लोग इस समय पीड़ित हैं जो इस उद्योग में लगे हुए हैं और अगर उनके आयितों की संख्या को देखा जाए तो वे कई करोड़ हो जाएंगे। जहां तक बिहार का संबंध है वहां की स्थिति बड़ी ही दयनीय है।

[श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री]

वहाँ जो बीवर्ज ऐसोसिएसन है, उसके जो मंत्री हैं और जो एम० एल० ए० भी है उन्होंने एक बयान दिया था और उस बयान के आधार पर फारेन ट्रेड मिनिस्टर श्री मिश्र को एक जिद्दी मैने लिखी थी और उसके जबाब में उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि हम शीघ्र ही उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के बारे में कुछ करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया गया है। गल बजट सब बें मंत्री महोदय जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं आश्वासन दिया था बहस के दौरान कि हम जो हथकरघा चलाने वाले लोग हैं उनको सूत जरूर देंगे और साथ ही पांच सौ रुपया भी देंगे और जो पावर लूम चलाने वाले हैं उनको पन्द्रह सौ रुपया देंगे। पता नहीं वह आश्वासन कहां चला गया और उसका क्या हुआ।

खादी के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका है। खादी का विकास कतीनों सूत कातने वालों और उनके कर्मचारियों, बेचने वाले जो हैं, दोनों के सहयोग पर निर्भर करता है। यह उद्योग जो अब तक आगे बढ़ता रहा है और आगे भी आगे बढ़ता जा सकता है, उसी दशा में जब दोनों का सहयोग हो। लेकिन आज यह हां रहा है कि जो लोग शासन में बैठे हुए हैं और जो खादी के उद्योग को चलाने वाले हैं, प्रबन्धक हैं, इंतजामकार हैं, वे मनमाना कर रहे हैं और उन्होंने पूरे बोर्ड को अपनी व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति बना रखा है। इसकी बजह से जैसा कि चन्द्रिका प्रसाद जी ने कहा है कतीनों को पूरा पसा भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है। दूसरा पहलू इसका यह है कि खादी भंडारों और गांधी आश्रमों के जो कार्यकर्ता हैं, जो वहां काम करते हैं, वे हड़ताल करने पर मजबूर हो रहे हैं, भूख हड़ताल उनको करने पड़ रही है, उनके साथ व्यवहार प्रशंसा नहीं होता है, उनकी दिक्कतों को दूर करने की तरफ कोई ध्यान खादी

बोर्ड की तरफ से नहीं दिया जाता है। पैसा यहां से मिलता है और अगर बिहार में इस सबाल को उठाया जाता है तो वहां की सरकार कहती है असम्बन्धी में कि हम क्या करें, ये तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा संचालित हैं, वही लोग पैसा देते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं इनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये क्योंकि हम सब लोग यही चाहते हैं कि यह उद्योग बड़े ताकि कतीनों को और कातने वालों को फायदा हो और जो काम करने वाले लाखों लोग हैं उनको लाभ हो। जो मनमानी चल रही है, उसको आप रोकें और इस उद्योग को आप आगे बढ़ाएं। अगर आपने इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया तो बिहार की स्थिति बड़ी भयानक हो जायेगी। वहां यह उद्योग बिल्कुल ठप्प है। वहां दिक्कतें हैं, हड़ताल है, भूख हड़ताल चल रही है और जनरल स्ट्राइक की तैयारी चल रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इन सब बातों की तरफ ध्यान दें।

श्री सतवास कपूर (पटियाला) : यह विल तो ठीक है, गेनेरल भी ठीक है लेकिन बेसिक प्रॉब्लम जो आज बीवर्ज का है, उसको टैकल नहीं किया जा रहा है। हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक एग्जीमेंट कराया था स्पिनिंग मिल्स का और बीवर्ज का लेकिन उसको स्पिनिंग मिल वालों ने नहीं माना। जो रेट साउथ ईंडिया में है उस रेट को सारे देश में लगाया गया। सूत की 88 पैसे कीमत भी बढ़ाई गई और यह भी कहा गया कि जो परसेंट प्रोडक्शन बीवर्ज को मिलेगी, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को मिलेगी। लेकिन स्पिनिंग मिल वाले उस एग्जीमेंट पर अमल नहीं कर रहे हैं। उसके बाद जितने एग्जीमेंट मिनिस्ट्री ने करवाए उन पर स्पिनिंग मिल वाले अमल नहीं कर रहे हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपनी स्पीच में बड़ी हथ-वर्दी बताई है। उन्होंने कहा है कि गवर्नमेंट का मंशा बीवर्ज को प्रोडक्शन

देने का है, जो इस काम में लगे हुए हैं उनको बचाने का है। लेकिन स्पिनिंग मिल मालिकों का एटोड्यूड ठीक नहीं है और उनके एटोड्यूड को ठीक कराने में यह डिपार्टमेंट फेल हुआ है, जो एडोमेंट हुए हैं उनकी इम्प्लेंट कराने में यह डिपार्टमेंट फेल हुआ है। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि यह डिपार्टमेंट और मिनिस्ट्री बोजर्ज को पूरी तरह बचा नहीं पाई है और न बचा पाएगी। इस बास्ते में चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब यहाँ हाउस में यकीन दिलाएँ कि बन्दरुद्द दिन के अन्दर अन्दर बीवर्ज को स्पिनिंग मिल्स के हाथों जिस तरह से परेशान होना पड़ा है, उससे उनको निजात दिलाएँगे और अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है और स्पिनिंग मिल मालिक ठीक रास्ते पर नहीं आते हैं तो तमाम स्पिनिंग के काम को, प्रोडक्शन को वह अपने हाथ में ले और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन भी अपने हाथ में ले और उनको हेराफेरी से इन गरीबों को बचाएँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस और पूरी संजोवगो से ध्यान दें।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: In my earlier speech also, I referred to the problem of distribution of yarn. Hon. Members were very particular that yarn must be available to the handloom weavers at reasonable prices. Last April there was a very acute problem regarding the distribution of staple fibre yarn and we took the initiative in calling the representatives of the spinning mills, the State Governments, etc. and it was agreed that the spinning mills would supply yarn on the pattern existing in South India, what we called SIMA pattern. It was agreed that at this price the yarn will be made available to the State Industries officers and through them the distribution will be made. Our information is that State Industries officers are doing these allocations. If there are some specific complaints regarding this, we will be able to look into them. There is no other complaint that we have received from the State Governments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.21 hrs.

LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND BILL

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION. (SHRI R. K.
KHADILKAR): Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on limestone and dolomite for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of persons employed in the limestone and dolomite mines, be taken into consideration."

Welfare measures to ameliorate the living conditions of the labour employed in the limestone and dolomite mining industry are not generally satisfactory. Statutory welfare funds already exist for coal, mica and iron ore mining industries. Encouraged by the experience of the working of these Welfare Funds, the Government has decided to set up a similar Fund to provide welfare measures for the labour employed in limestone and dolomite mining industry. For this purpose, it is proposed to levy, as a cess, a duty of excise on so much of limestone or dolomite produced in any mine as is sold or otherwise disposed of to the occupier of any factory or as is used by the owner of such mine for any purpose in connection with the manufacture of cement, iron and steel. The rate of cess will be fixed by the Government from time to time within a ceiling of one rupee per metric tonne of limestone or dolomite. The proposed Fund is intended to supplement and not to supplant the efforts of the employers or the State Governments to improve the living conditions of workers and their dependents.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

Dolomite is usually worked where limestone is worked. Therefore the Bill provides for the setting up of a Common welfare fund for the workers employed in limestone as well as dolomite mines. According to the latest available figures, there are about 58,000 workers employed in the extraction of these minerals. Taking the average number of dependents as 3 per worker, the total number of beneficiaries will be over 2 lakhs.

As cement and iron and steel industries consume about 90 per cent of the total production of limestone and dolomite, undertaken in these industries would act as the collecting agents for the cess to be levied. The experience in the case of iron ore mines has been that a levy on production at the point of the mines puts up the cost of administration and inspection. The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act had, therefore, to be amended to enable the cess being collected at the points where iron ore is consumed within the country and where it is exported. Since the great bulk of the output of limestone and dolomite is consumed by cement, steel etc. factories, it is proposed to collect this levy on consumption, i.e. on receipt at the consumption centre after despatch from the mines.

The intention in creating this Welfare Fund is to provide to the workers of limestone and dolomite mines and their dependents benefits similar to those now provided to the workers of coal, mica and iron ore mines and their dependents. According to the cost estimates which have been worked out, the provision of such facilities would necessitate the imposition, for the present, of a cess of 20 paise per tonne of the limestone or dolomite consumed which is estimated to be about 22 million tonnes. The duty levied at this rate is expected to yield about Rs. 44 lakhs. The proceeds thus collected will be paid into the Consolidated Fund of India and thereafter transferred to a Fund to be called the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund. The

fund will be administered in consultation with tripartite advisory committees which, to begin with, may be set up in each of the major limestone and dolomite producing States. Besides the employers and workers, it is our intention to associate State Governments also in the functioning of these Committees. If necessary, there may be an Advisory Committee for two or more of the limestone and dolomite producing States. The Central Government may also set up a tripartite Central Advisory Committee to coordinate the activities of the State Advisory Committees and to ensure their effective functioning. I am confident that co-operation will be coming from the State Governments by way of free technical advice and help in the construction of the buildings for this proposed organisation as in the case of the similar sister organisations. This will help to reduce our administrative expenditure.

As the Fund will be centrally administered, it will be possible as in the case of the coal, mica and iron ore mines, to set up certain centralised facilities like medical aid, hospitals, water supply schemes, housing colonies etc. and prescribe uniform standards for other welfare measures like multi-purpose institutes to provide to the miners and their dependents suitable recreational and cultural facilities and opportunities for learning indigenous trades and other crafts like tailoring, candle making, sewing, stitching garments etc.

श्री हुकम चन्द कलबाय : (मुरेना)

सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय भाषण दे रहे हैं और सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister may resume his seat. The bell is being rung... Now there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I do not think there is anything else relating to this Bill which requires explanation or specific comments. As the House will see, the matter is urgent and I am keen that this Bill be put on the Statute Book as early as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on limestone and dolomite for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of persons employed in the limestone and dolomite mines, be taken into consideration."

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : मभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय जो विधेयक लाये हैं, उससे लाइमस्टोन और डोलोमाइट माइन्स के प्रोडक्शन पर सैरा लगाने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

जहाँ तक लैबी या सैम लगाने का तालुक है मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। साथ ही साथ यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह आज से नहीं, मंत्री महोदय ने जो इस का ब्योरा बताया कि आयरन और स्टील के प्रोडक्शन के लिए वह लाइम स्टोन जो है इस की बहुत जरूरत पड़ती है, तो यह अभी से नहीं, बल्कि बहुत दिनों से जब से ये स्टील के कारखाने चल रहे हैं और यह माइन्स भी हैं, तब से इन का इस्तेमाल भी हो रहा है। आज तक नहीं यह ख्याल हुआ और अब सरकार का ख्याल हुआ और वह सैस बढ़ाया। जहाँ तक बैलफेयर फंड का तालुक है इस में एक बात मुझे बतानी है कि यह बैलफेयर फंड माइन्स में है, आयरन में है और कोल माइन्स में है। लेकिन हमारा तजुर्बा क्या है? आज नहीं, बार बार मजदूरों ने इस का सवाल उठाया है कि इस फंड का इस्तेमाल जिन कामों के लिए गवर्नमेंट ने बताया है उन कामों के लिए नहीं होता है और सिर्फ नाम के लिए यह खर्च कर दिया जाता है। बाकी मजदूरों के और किसी काम में यह नहीं आता है। मैं खुद बहुत सी जगह गया

हमने देखा है। यहाँ भी सवाल आया है। मजदूरों का क्लब बना है, बिल्डिंग बनी है, वहाँ पर बैयर नहीं, कछ नहीं, बत्ती नहीं, सब बैसे ही पड़ी है और बैलफेयर फंड खर्च हो रहा है। हास्पिटल्स हैं। हास्पिटल्स में भी गया। ऐसी हालत है वहाँ पर, मेरी हिम्मत नहीं पड़ी उन में घुसने की, मरीज की तो क्या पड़ेगी?

एक माननीय सदस्य : कहां पर है ?

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : वह मैं बताऊंगा आपको। स्कूल है, उन का भी यही हाल है। यह मेरा कहना नहीं है, वहाँ के मजदूरों का यह कहना है, उन का सवाल है। इस की देखभाल के लिए जिन को आप ने बताया है वह कोई ही अरिंग नहीं देते हैं उन की बातों को और अब आप यहाँ पर यह करने जा रहे हैं।

इस के साथ साथ एक मजदूर और लगा हुआ है। जहाँ आप ने सैस बढ़ाया दूसरी तरफ मालिकों ने दाम बढ़ा दिए। कोयले का दाम बढ़ा दिया। और और चीजों का दाम बढ़ा दिया। अब चूने का भी दाम बढ़ेगा। यह आदत हम ने नहीं सिखाई है, बल्कि सरकार ने सिखाई है। अभी चीनी का दाम क्यों बढ़ा? क्यों कि बीनस ज्यादा देना पड़ेगा। चीनी का दाम क्यों बढ़ाने की जरूरत पड़ी? क्यों कि बैंकों का इंटेरेस्ट बढ़ गया। यह सब सवाल सरकार ने उठाए हैं, हमने नहीं। यह तमाम चीजें होती हैं। रेट बढ़ते हैं, बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं। जब सरकार ही आदत बिगाड़ रही है, सरकार खुद इस तरह से कर रही है तो एम्प्लायर क्यों नहीं करेगा? तो आप यह कानून लागू करेंगे सैस लगाएंगे और उस के साथ साथ दाम भी बढ़ जाएंगे। हमारे देश की अर्थ नीति पर इस का बड़ा ख़र्बस्त असर पड़ेगा। इस के माने हैं कि ब्लैक-मार्केटियर और चोर-बाजारी करने वाले लोगों को और इस तरह के काम करने के लिए सरकार जैन कर के, कानून बना कर के मदद करती है और यहाँ पर यही हो रहा है। मेरा कहना है कि यह जितना भी बैलफेयर का काम आप ने आयरन और में किया है, यहाँ करने

[मुहम्मद इस्माइल]

जा रहे हैं, कोल में किया है या धीरे जगह किया है, इन का सब का एक प्रलग कानून बनाइए ताकि वेलफेयर के काम में एक ही किस्म की फैसिलिटी तमाम जगह मिले। जो भी आपने कहा है, एजुकेशन का फैसिलिटी मेडिकल फैसिलिटी या धीरे तमाम चीजें जो इस फण्ड से ताल्लुक रखती है इन की पूरी देख-भाल हो। आज कोल माइन्स में एक तरह से कर रहे हैं, धायरन धीरे में दूसरी तरह से कर रहे हैं उधर दूसरी जगह दूसरी तरह से कर रहे हैं, धीरे आप करते क्या हैं? ग्राफिसर ग्राखाईट करते हैं—स्पेशल ग्राफिसर, प्लानिंग ग्राफिसर, लाखों रुपया उन पर खर्च कर देते हैं। दस लाख यहां उन का बसूल होगा धीरे पांच लाख रुपया उस में से खर्च होगा इंस्पेक्टर वगैरह धीरे दूसरे लोगों पर। तो यह बीज होने जा रही है। यह न कर के कोई एक कंसालिडेटेड, ऐसा काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहिए जिस में कि यह वेलफेयर फंड जो है। इस का यूटिलाइजेशन मजदूरी के हित के लिए सही मानों में हो सके, इस की व्यवस्था की जाय। हर जगह कहीं आप ने कौंसिल बना दिया, कहीं एंडबाइजरी कमेटी बना दी, कहीं ट्रिपार्टाइट कमेटी बना दी धीरे किसी ट्रिपार्टीट कमेटी में शर्मा जो बैठे हुए हैं। उन को फुलत ही नहीं मिलती कमेटी में जाने के लिए। इसलिए एक कंसालिडेटेड बिल लाना चाहिए धीरे जो रेड्स बढ़ाते है इस पर खास नजर आप को रखनी चाहिए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि एक बीज पर लेबी लेग्स धीरे उसे के दाम बढ़ गए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए जैसे कि मुंगर में आप ने किया है, गवर्नमेंट की नीति के तौर पर दाम बढ़ा है। इसी तरह से इस में भी होना है, यह सेस लगाने का आपने पास किया धीरे धुने का दाम बढ़ जाएगा। तो इस हालत को बन्द कीजिए। देश की जो अवस्था आज हो रही है वह आप की नीति के कारण हो रही है। देश में भरीबी ऐसे खबरदस्ती नहीं आई है। आप ने खबरदस्ती बरीब बनाया है। बड़ी की बड़ा बनाया है धीरे जो

छो छोटे हैं उन की नीचे दबाया है। इस नीति से यह रिजल्ट हुआ है, धीरे यही होता जाएगा। इसलिए आप को में नहीं कहता हूं कि आप ऐसा करें मैं पूरी गवर्नमेंट को यह कहता हूं क्यों कि आप की प्रकैली मिनिस्ट्री करना चाहेगी तो नहीं कर सकेगी। पूरी गवर्नमेंट को यह करना पड़ेगा कि कंसालिडेटेड ढंग में उस के लिए कोशिश करे धीरे ऐसे एक बिल यहां लाए। उस में यह गारंटी होनी चाहिए कि जब भी कोई सेस लगे तो बीजों के दाम न बढ़े। बोनस बढ़ा दाम बढ़ गया, बैंक का इंटरैस्ट बढ़ा दाम बढ़ गया, यह गलत तरीका है। यह देश को लुटने का तरीका है। मजदूरों की तनखाह नहीं बढ़ती इस तरह से जिस के लिए आप यह कानून लाए हैं, उन मजदूरों पर आज तक कोई कानून लागू नहीं है। उन के लिए वेंज का कोई कानून नहीं, बीमारी की छुट्टी का कानून नहीं, किसी किस्म का कानून नहीं है। कोई देखने वाला नहीं है जिस हालत में वह है। इतने दिन से सरकार चुप बठी थी, आज उठी है धीरे अब यह कानून ला रही है। जो कुछ कानून में है माइन्स एक्ट में उस को देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। माइन्स एक्ट लोग जानते भी नहीं कि हमारे यहां ऐसा कुछ है भी या नहीं। उन को एक रुपया, सबा रुपया, डेढ़ रुपया यही वेंज देते हैं धीरे कह देते हैं कि यही कानून है। छुट्टी बिल्कुल नहीं देते हैं। 6 घंटे उन्होंने काम किया। कह दिया 6 घंटों में आपको, फिर रात को काम करो। यह हो रहा है। मिनिस्ट्री की कम से कम इस का ज्वाबल रखना चाहिए। आप अपने स्पेशल ग्राफिसर भेजिए या बर्मा जी तो बहुत दूर दूर तक दौड़ते हैं, उन का भी एक बार रूर करवाए धीरे हम को भी साथ ले बलिए, हम दिखलायेगे कहां कहां हालत है क्यों कि बर्मा जी ने कहा कि कहां ऐसा है तो मेरे साथ चलें। एक दफा एक कंसल्टेंटिव कमेटी बहां रखी जाय। उस में हम भी रहें, आप भी रहें, वह भी रहें, धीरे चलिए, तमाम चीजों को देखा जाय यहां दिल्ली में बैठ कर हम क्या बोले? यहां

तो हम उन की श्रुतिस्वीकरण, उनकी तकलीफों, उन की शिकायतों, यही रख सकते हैं। उसके लिए आप कानून लाएं। कानून लाने का आप को अधिकार है। तो मेरा यही आग्रह कहना है। सेस तीर से आप इस को देखें कि यह सेस लगने के बाद एम्प्लायर रेट न बढ़ा सके और मजदूरों की तनखाह वरह की जो बात है, तमाम बावों की गारंटी आप को करनी पड़ेगी यह जो सेस लगाया जा रहा है इस क्रम में समर्थन करता हूँ और बाकी जो इस में बाधा पड़े रही है वह तो पुरानी चीजें हैं। इस में भी आप ने वही लिख दिया है। तो अब उस के लिए वही एक तरीका है। इस में प्रमोडवेंट वगैरह करने का तो कोई सवाल ही नहीं है। इसलिए नीति के ऊपर ही मैं यह बता रहा हूँ क्यों कि वर्षा जी पर मुझे विश्वास है, कोई बात खास तौर से अगर कही जाती है तो उस पर कम से कम एम्बेदायरी वह करते हैं, वह काम पर लगे या न लगे यह दूसरी बात है। यहां से आर्डर चला जाता है, आर्डर लेकर कमिशनर के पास गया, उस ने लिख दिया कि लग गया। हम ने कहा कि नहीं लगा है, तो कह दिया मेरी रिपोर्ट है कि लग गया। जैसे श्री वर्मा जी बोल रहे थे कि कौन सी जगह है जहां ऐसा हास्पिटल चल रहा है तो मैं उन से कहता हूँ कि आप चलिए घेरे साथ, मैं ले चलूंगा आपको। पढ़ते से मत बताइएगा कि मंत्री जी जा रहे हैं नहीं तो ऐसा साफ कर के रखें कि कुछ पता नहीं चलेगा। चुपचाप चलिए और चलकर देखिए कि कैसा इतजाम है।

तो इन जगहों के साथ मैं इस एक बीज का समर्थन करता हूँ और जो इस में क्लेश दिए गए हैं, उन का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री निख्वाज सिंह (मुम्बई) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लाइम स्टोन ऐंड डोलोमाइट माइनर्स बेलफेयर फंड बिल के जारि उसमें काम करने वाले नेबर के लिए एक बेलफेयर

फंड क्रिएट करने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है उसका हम समर्थन करते हैं। लेकिन इस प्रकार का जो सरकार का इससे पीछे दृष्टिकोण है मेरे बयान से वह धाज के जमाने में उचित नहीं है। और बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज में हम बेलफेयर फंड कायम कर चुके हैं और बेलफेयर का काम कर रहे हैं, इसमें भी करने जा रहे हैं लेकिन हमें देखना यह है क्या हम भलग भलग इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए बेलफेयर फंड रखें या हमारे देश के जो करोड़ों श्रावमी हैं उनका स्टैंडर्ड एक तरह से हो, इस बात को देखें। जहां तक मेरी मान्यता है, हमको तमाम वर्किंग क्लास के लिए एक स्टैंडर्ड कायम करना चाहिए वह माइका इंडस्ट्री में हो, चाहे लाइम स्टोन इंडस्ट्री में हों और चाहे कोल इंडस्ट्री में हो, सभी के लिए एक स्टैंडर्ड होना चाहिए कि उस इंडस्ट्री में जो भी काम करे उसको एक समान सहायित मिलेगी। सब के लिए एक प्रकार का कानून हो और एक स्टैंडर्ड हो।

जब इस प्रकार का स्टैंडर्ड होगा तो हमें भलग भलग कानून बनाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। भलग भलग बेलफेयर फंड बनाने से आपको हजारों इंस्पेक्टर रखने पड़ेंगे।]

इस में व्यवस्था की गई है कि इस फंड से जो रकम इकट्ठी होगी, उससे नेबर बेलफेयर पर खर्च किया जायेगा, लेकिन वास्तव में ऐसा नहीं होगा। सब से पहले तो सेम्बरों के टी० ए० और डी० ए० पर खर्च करना होगा, इंस्पेक्टरों की तनखाहों पर खर्च करना होगा और जो कुछ आप इकट्ठा करेंगे उससे कहीं ज्यादा तो इन लोगों पर ही खर्च हो जायगा। अगर आपकी यूनीफाइड स्कीम हो और समया सैन्ट्रल प्लान में रहे और प्रालियाबेन्ट खर्च की स्वीकृति वे तब कुछ लाभ हो सकेगा तथा यह प्रालिखी यूनीफाइड

[श्री सुहृन्मन्मथ इन्डस्ट्रियल]

इण्डिया हो, जिसमें सभी वर्कज को फैसिलिटीज दी जायें।

दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ—आप सेंस के जरिये रुपया इकट्ठा करना चाहते हैं। हम जानते हैं कि रुपया कन्ज्यूमर पर जायेगा लेकिन जो खान मालिक हैं, जो लाइम स्टोन से रुपया कमाता है, उस पर आप क्या लगाना चाहते हैं। जो मुनाफा कमाता है उसको तो कुछ भी देना नहीं पड़ेगा। इसके अलावा वह जो रुपया इकट्ठा करेगा, उसको स्पेसिफाइड पीरियड में जमा कराना होगा, इसका मतलब है कि दो-चार महीने तक तो वह उस रुपये को अपने पास रख सकेगा। आज के बिजनेस का जो रवैया है—उस में अगर दो लाख या चार लाख रुपया उसके पास इस तरह आ जाता है तो वह उसका लाभ अपने ब्यापार में उठा लेगा, जब कि उसका लाभ मजदूरों को मिलाना चाहिये। इस तरह से आपने उसको एडोशनल एडवांटेज दे दिया है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि इण्डस्ट्रीज के जो मालिक हैं, जो कोई भी इण्डस्ट्री हो, उनको अपने लेवर के लिये मिनिमम फैसिलिटीज देनी होंगी, एक्ट में इसका प्रावधान है—लेकिन मुझे इस बिल को देख कर आश्चर्य होता है—आज के दिन भी हमें इस प्रकार की चीजों के लिये—उन के ड्रिफ्टिंग-वाटर के लिये, इलाज के लिये, हमें वेलफेयर फण्ड कायम करना पड़ रहा है। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। ये तो इण्डस्ट्री मालिकों की बेसिक ड्यूटीज हैं, इस फण्ड से तो हम उन के बच्चों को एजुकेशन दिलायें, दूसरी सुविधायें दें। बेसिक नोइस का प्रोवीजन तो मालिकों पर ही होना चाहिये।

एक निवेदन यह है कि आज वह समय आगया है जब कि हमें इण्डस्ट्रियल वर्कज के लिये ही नहीं बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों के लिए स्टैंडर्ड्स कायम करने पड़ेंगे।

श्री हुकूम चाण्ड कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : घन्टी बज रही है अब कोरम हो गया है, आप अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस बिल के द्वारा जो फैसिलिटीज आप प्रोवाइड कर रहे हैं वह तो हिन्दुस्तान के हर एक नागरिक को उपलब्ध होनी चाहिये। यह सरकार की बेसिक ड्यूटी है—चाहे फील्ड में काम करने वाला हो, चाहे माइन्ज में काम करने वाला हो चाहे एग्रीकल्चर में काम करता हो, जो भी वर्कमैन हो, उसके लिये फैसिलिटीज होनी ही चाहियें। आज सरकार को इस बात पर ध्यान देना चाहिये कि हमारे देश के हर एक नागरिक को यह फैसिलिटीज उपलब्ध हो। लेकिन इस तरह से तो अलग अलग फण्ड कायम कर के इण्डस्ट्रीज के जो मालिक हैं, उनको हम उनकी रिसोर्सिबिलिटी से हटा रहे हैं। अगर इस प्रकार का फण्ड कायम न हो, तो वे सब जिम्मेदारी मालिक की होती है, लेकिन फंड के कायम हो जाने से तो यह उसकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं रहेगी और वह इनके लिये जो भी खर्च करेगा, आप से वसूल करेगा। इसके लिये इस बिल का उद्देश्य मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि जो मालिक हैं, जो पैसे वाले हैं, उनको उन की रिसोर्सिबिलिटी से अलग करना है और सरकार के ऊपर बर्डन डालने का है, मिल-मालिकों की जो जिम्मेदारी है, उससे उनको नाजायज रूप से फायदा पहुंचाना है। आज भी बहुत से इण्डस्ट्री-अनर्ज ऐसे हैं जो प्रोविडेंट फंड का रुपया अपने पास रखते हैं, जमा नहीं कराते हैं, और उससे मुनाफा कमाते हैं, उसी तरह से इस वेलफेयर फण्ड के रुपये से भी मुनाफा कमायेंगे। यह ठीक है कि आपने इसमें पेनल्टीज रखी हैं, लेकिन उनके पास ऐसी बहुत सी तरीकें हैं, जिनसे वे इस धन का उपयोग

कर लेंगे । मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप एक यूनिफाइड पालिसी बनायें, अलग अलग फंड बनायें । सब वर्कज के लिये स्टैंडर्ड कायम किया जाए कि जो भी खान का मालिक होगा उसको ये फॅसिलिटीज देनी पड़ेंगी । अगर इस प्रकार की योजना इस मिल में होती तो मैं इसका अवश्य स्वागत करता लेकिन इसमें ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है जिसके लिये मैं सरकार को बधाई दूँ । यूनिफाइड पालिसी जब तक नहीं बनेगी तब तक काम नहीं नहीं चलेगा । हर वर्कमेन को यह विश्वास होना चाहिये कि उसको बैसिक फॅसिलिटीज अवश्य मिलेंगी । इस प्रकार का प्रावधान यदि इस बिल में होता तो बहुत अच्छा होता ।

श्री राजसहाय धाड्ये (राजनन्दगांव) : सम्भाषित जी, मैं इस प्रावधान का जिसको छाडिलकर जी लाए हैं स्वागत करता हूँ । यह अच्छी बात है कि इनका ध्यान लाइम स्टोन वर्कज और डैलामोइट वर्कज की तरफ गया है । प्रायः सभी खनिज पदार्थों के माइन ओनरज और माइज में काम करने वाले वर्कज के समन्वय को देखते हुये यह एक अच्छी बात है कि एक अच्छे जीवन की कल्पना के साथ वैलफेयर फंड की कल्पना भी की गई जिसका लाभ चूना और डैलामोइट खानों में काम करने वाले वर्कमेन पर जो अभी तक उपेक्षित है, मिलेगा । इसके लिये वह बंधाई के पात्र हैं ।

एक बात हमारे साथी ने कही कि किसी भी वैलफेयर फंड की कल्पना अच्छी बात है लेकिन सबसे कड़ी बात इम्प्लेमेंटेशन की है, उसको कार्यान्वित करने की प्रक्रिया पर है । आपने एक सरल उपाय निकाला है कि अब जो कंज्यूमर इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनसे यह पैसा वसूल होगा और आपने यह भी कहा है कि यह एक रुपये से अधिक नहीं होगा तथा वर्तमान में आप केवल बीस पैसे ही लगाने जा रहे हैं । अब आप वैल-

फेयर की तरफ जाना चाहते हैं तो फिर इसमें कंज्यूसी क्यों करना चाहते हैं । जब आप एक रुपये की परमिशन लेना चाहते हैं तो बीस पैसे लगा कर ही एक्सपैरिमेंट क्यों करते हैं । आप जानते हैं कि इससे 40—45 लाख रुपया मिलेगा जबकि हमारे यहाँ 85 हजार वर्कज हैं । यदि 85 हजार वर्कज में 45 लाख रुपये को बाँटें तो इससे कितना लाभ होगा आप स्वयं देख सकते हैं, जैसे ऊंट के मुँह में जीरा । मैं नहीं समझता कि इससे उनका क्या वैलफेयर होगा । यह भी ठीक है कि आपने इस में ऐसा प्रावधान किया है कि जैसे सीमेंट या स्टील वालों से वसूल करेंगे और वह नहीं देगा तो उस पर जुर्माने की व्यवस्था रखी है लेकिन इससे कोई लाभ नहीं होगा । आपको चाहिये कि उस पैसे को वसूल करने के लिये सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करें ताकि पैसा तुरन्त वसूल हो सके । वैलफेयर इंतजार नहीं करता है । आपके प्रावधान का, आपका भी कोई इन्तजार नहीं करेगा । प्रायः आप मिनिस्टर है इसको आप पास करवा दीजियेगा लेकिन कंज्यू से कम अपने मंत्रित्वकाल में यह भी देखें कि जिस योजना को आप पास करवाते हैं उसको कार्यान्वित करने का अवसर भी प्राप्त करें । पास तो आपने बहुत कुछ करवा दिया है लेकिन सबसे बड़ी मंडबड़ी किसी योजना को कार्यान्वित करने की स्थिति में हो जाती है । जिस उद्देश्य और इन्टेन्शन से आप वर्कज की सहायता करना चाहते हैं वह नहीं हो पाती है । कितने माइन वर्कज हैं जो मकान बना सकते हैं ? अगर चार हजार प्रांच हजार रुपया के माइन ओनर्स से माँगें तो 25 कन्डीशन्स के साथ उनको मिलेगा और शायद न भी मिले । आप एक वैलफेयर फंड को जेनरेट कर रहे हैं तो जो सीधे काम करने वाले लोग इससे लाभान्वित होते हैं उन्हें ही इसका प्रबंध करने का दायित्व दीजिये ताकि वे इसका अधिक से अधिक लाभ उठा सकें । इसलिए एक तो यह जो कंज्यूमर इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, जो लाइम स्टोन

[श्री सिमनाथ सिंह]

को कंज्यूम करते हैं, जहाँ से वसूल करना है, बेसिक तो सीमेंट और स्टील हैं, अधिक से अधिक जहाँ वसूल करते हैं, तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 20 पैसे से 45 लाख जो इकट्ठी होगा उससे 85 हजार वर्कर्स के लिये कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे। वह केवल आईवाक होगा। वेलफेयर का तो एक बड़ा भारी वायर है। उस इन्वेन्शन के साथ अब आप आशा करते हैं तो फिर वे अधिक उपोक्षित नहीं रह सकते हैं। इसमें यदि आप उनकी सहायता करना चाहते हैं तो सहायता कैसे होगी? वे न तो मकान बनवा सकते हैं, न उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई हो सकती है और न ही वे क्लब बनवा सकते हैं। फिर भी यदि आप वेलफेयर कहते हैं तो वही मसले हैं कि नाम बड़ और दर्जन छोड़े : इसलिफ़ मेन्स सुझाव है कि एक रुपया खर्चना चाहिये। इसमें आपका या किसी का भी क्या आस है। आप कोई सेंस लगाते हैं तो वह कंज्यूमर के पास ही आता है वर्कर्स का एक खेकान है स्टील के और प्लास्तीक का है, यदि वे घनत्व प्रदान करें तो बड़ा अच्छा है लेकिन इसके साथ जो प्रावधान आप करने का रहे हैं, जो घनत्व प्राप्त होने जा रही है क्या वह सफेद है? क्या उससे वेलफेयर के कम्पेन्स के जिसमें एन्टर होने जा रहे हैं उस संकल्प को पूरा कर सकेंगे?

ऐसी दशा में मैं दो सुझाव देता हूँ। आप बीस पैसे से बढ़ाकर सीधे एक रुपया लगा दीजिए। दूसरे जहाँ से आप को पैसा मिलने वाला है, जो स्रोत हैं जिसके संरक्षण में धन प्राप्त करेंगे उसके लिए पांच सौ रुपए का जर्माना हटाकर कम से कम ऐसा कीजिए कि मैनजमेन्ट को भी लाकर भ्रदालत में खड़ा कर दिया जाये जैसा कि आपने प्राविडेन्ट फंड के लिए किया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि आपने कुछ अच्छे काम भी किये हैं। सबसे

अच्छा काम यह किया कि प्राविडेन्ट फंड का जो करोड़ों रुपया होता है उसको जमा न करने पर पब्लिकसेन्ट का प्रावधान किया। उसी प्रकार से यहाँ पर भी जमाने से कुछ नहीं होना। जब आप वेलफेयर की बात कहते हैं तो जरा सत कदम उठाइये और ज्यादा से ज्यादा सत लगाकर पैसा वसूल कीजिये और ऐसा न हो कि उसके प्रबन्ध के लिए जो मशीनरी है, जो आफिसर्स और कर्मचारी आप नियुक्त करें वही उसका खाया रुपया खा जायें। वह स्रोत कहीं बीच में ही सूख न जाये और हम को आचमन का मौका भी न मिले। यदि आप इसको बीस पैसे से बढ़ाकर एक रुपया कर दें तो यह राशि 45 लाख से बढ़कर तीन करोड़ हो जायेगी और उसमें से यदि दस प्रतिशत प्रशासन में भी खर्च हो जाये तो कोई अनुचित बात नहीं होगी। लेकिन यदि 45 लाख में से 20 या 25 लाख उस मशीनरी पर ही खर्च हो जायें तो फिर उनके वेलफेयर के लिए क्या रह जायेगा?

श्री हुकमचन्द कल्लाक : सभापति महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है। . . . कोरम हो गया है, माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री राम सह्याय पांडे : मैं इसका समर्थन करते हुए मन्त्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि कछवाय जी को सद्बुद्धि प्राये जो वे बीच में बार-बार अप्रार्थ्य पैदा करते हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वेलफेयर की तरफ जो गति चला रखी है वह स्तुत्य है, प्रशंसा योग्य है।

श्री भोमेश्वर झा (जयनगर) : सभापति जी, इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य तो समर्थन लायक है लेकिन जहाँ तक इस विधेयक की धाराओं का सवाल है उनको देखकर हमें बड़ी निराशा

होती है। खाडिलकर साहब जो यह पेश कर रहे हैं इसमें लगभग ठीक वही बात रखी गई है जैसा कि अनुभव में हम देख रहे हैं कि मालिकों ने इसका बेजा इस्तेमाल किया है और यह जो विधेयक के लिए राशि इकट्ठा की जायेगी उसका भी उपयोग मालिकों के लिए होने की ज्यादा संभावना हो सकेगी। जहाँ तक यह सवाल है, उद्देश्य में जो कहा गया है कि यह विधेयक मालिक या राज्य सरकारों के कल्याण कार्यों में जो खर्च है उनको पूरा करने के लिए है, उसकी पूरक है, उसका स्थानांतरण करने के लिए नहीं है लेकिन जो इस विधेयक में धाराय है वह न सिर्फ उसका स्थानांतरण करती है बल्कि इस राशि को मालिकों के जेब के हवाले कर देती है। एक बात की ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ खानें ऐसी जगहों पर हैं जिनके लिए लोडिंग, अनलोडिंग, डिपेच, सर्बिसिंग, मेन्टिनेन्स, रिपेयर—ये जारे काम न तो उस खान से पास होते हैं और न उसके दायरे में होते हैं बल्कि कहीं

10-12 मील दूर होते हैं। गोवा में ऐसी बहुत सी धारारन ओर की खानें हैं जोकि इस विधेयक की धाराओं में नहीं आयगी क्योंकि रिपेयर्स का कारखाना 10-12 मील दूर पर है। आठ, दस और बारह मील पर जो काम व करते हैं, उस पर यह कानून लागू नहीं होता है। जहाँ आपने बिसिनिटी और प्रेमेजिज का मामला दिया है और कहा है कि वहाँ यह कानून लागू होगा वहाँ आप यह व्यवस्था भी करें कि कहीं भी अगर उससे उसका सम्बन्ध है और उससे सम्बन्धित कोई काम हो रहा है, वहाँ पर भी यह कानून लागू होगा। ऐसा आपने नहीं किया तो बहुत सा इलाक़ इस में से छूट जायेगा

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue his speech tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 14, 1972/Kartika 23, 1894 (Saka).